THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 90.] AUGUST 1, 1802. [No. 1, of VOL. 14.

On the 28th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Thirteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehenſive Retroſpect of the Progreſs of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the laſt ſix Months—and ſimilar Retroſpects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, *and* AMERICAN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE 30th of June finiſhing another half-year, I have ſent you the abſtract of my journal, as uſual.—See Monthly Mag. Vol XIII. Page 3.

Table of the Weather in 1802.

1802.	*Barom.*	*Thermometer.* without.	*Thermometer.* within.	*Rain.*	*Evaporation*	*Approximation of Wind to the Cardinal Points.* N.	E.	S.	W.
	Inch.	*Deg.*	*Deg.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*				
January - -	29.578	30.1	33.3	1.82	0.04	20	12	56	36
February - -	29.417	36.1	39.2	1.32	0.24	24	7	58	23
March - -	29.681	39.2	41.2	0.56	1.04	23	5	62	34
April - - -	29.662	48.1	51.3	0.87	2.63	22	9	46	43
May - -	29.672	51.2	53.1	2.00	2.85	48	24	20	32
June - - -	29.561	60.8	59.2	2.19	1.75	11	12	55	42
Means -	29.595	44.2	46.2	1.46	1.42	25	12	49	35
			Totals -	8.76	8.55	148	69	297	210

It being in the middle of the year, it may be thought premature to make any general remarks, but I could not help obſerving; that the annual quantity of rain has been diminiſhing for theſe laſt five half-years; and, what appeared to me ſtrange, the *approximation of the wind* to the *ſouth* has been proportionably *increaſing*.

There are a few particulars of the thermometer that ought to be noted:—the month of January was about 5° below the average heat of the ſeaſon, and the ſucceeding months were rather above the average till near the middle of *May*, when ſuddenly, on the 13th, the thermometer fell 11°, and continued down at 41° nearly a week, and, on the 17th, at *ſix in the evening*, it ſtood at 30°, the wind being at the ſame time weſt, and ſo early after as the 27th, at the ſame time of day, it ſtood at 75°, making a difference of 45° in five days: by this ſevere week, we have loſt in our diſtrict nearly all the apples, cherries, and currants.

The Depth of Rain by Mr. Farey's Rain-gauges.—See Monthly Mag. Vol. XII. Page 92.

	On the Summit.			*In the Valley.*		
	I.	III.	V.	II.	IV.	VI.
	Inch.	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*
January - -	2.46	2.68	2.15	1.76	2.10	1.64
February - -	1.39	1.50	1.00	0.82	1.01	1.98
March - -	0.36	0.34	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.47
April - -	0.91	0.99	0.33	0.68	0.64	0.91
May - - -	2.48	2.40	1.77	1.44	1.76	
June - - -	2.22	1.96	1.54	1.74	1.88	4.99*
Total -	9.82	9.87	69.7	6.66	7.61	9.99

The depth of ſnow, which fell in January, was nine inches, which, when reduced by weight, &c. was found equivalent to 0.61 inches of rain, which ſum has been added to all the guages for that month.

I am concerned to ſtate, that the above concludes the intereſting experiments on the rain falling in different ſituations, which my friend, *Mr. Farey*, was making; and doubt not, that the ſcientific friends of that gentleman will hear with regret, that the changes conſequent on the death of that truly illuſtrious character, the late *Duke of Bedford*, have cauſed him to reſign the ſituation at Woburn, which, for near ten years, he has ſo honourably and uſefully filled. It is particularly to be regretted, that the very conſiderable local knowledge, connected with geology, mineralogy, draining, &c. which his ſhare in conducting thoſe extenſive improvements of the late *Duke* had furniſhed him with, will probably be loſt to this country, the importance of which was increaſed by the number of very accurate obſervations that *Major Mudge* had the goodneſs to furniſh him with, to which he had connected a ſeries of accurate levels for many miles round Woburn, all of which are connected with the Grand Junction Canal, at Fenny Stratford, by means of which it might be connected with any part of England, I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Leighton, Bedfordſhire, B. BEVAN.
July 15, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you were ſo obliging as to inſert in your extenſively circulating Magazine, ſome articles that I formerly ſent you on the ſubject of *phlogiſton*, I hope you will have no objection to the following account of the different principles on which one of my experiments has been attempted to be reconciled to the antiplologiſtic theory; and it is the only one that has been particularly diſcuſſed by my opponents.

Heating together finery-cinder and charcoal, neither of which, according to the new ſyſtem, contains any water, which is maintained to be the only ſource of hydrogenous or inflammable air, I get a great quantity of one ſpecies of this air.

To account for this, Mr. Berthollet ſays, that it muſt come from the water, ſtill adhering to the charcoal, or contained in its pores. But whatever moiſture may adhere to charcoal, or any other ſubſtance, of which it does not make a conſtituent part, it would be expelled in the form of vapour, with the heat of boiling water; and this has been previouſly ſubjected to a much greater heat.

Dr. Woodhouſe ſays, that this inflammable air comes from water in the finery cinder. But, according to the new theory, iron becoming finery cinder, imbibes not water, but pure oxygen from the water; while the other conſtituent part of this element, with the addition of calorique, takes the form of inflammable air; and water cannot be both decompoſed and not decompoſed in the ſame proceſs. The addition, therefore, that is made to the iron, when it becomes finery cinder, muſt either be wholly oxygen, or wholly water.

In the laſt place, Mr. Cruikſhank not finding any water in the materials, maintains, that there is no occaſion for it; for that this inflammable air comes from the decompoſition of fixed air, that this fixed air

* Two Months.

air is formed from the oxygen, in the finery cinder and carbon in the charcoal, its affinity to oxygen being greater than that of the iron to it; that the iron, thus revived by loſing its oxygen, decompoſes the newly-generated fixed air. But as this cannot be effected without the fixed air parting with its oxygen, he ſuppoſes the iron to take it back again, and thus to become partially oxygenated, or finery cinder. He calls the air, produced in this manner, an oxide of carbon.

In this explanation, I find, by a correſpondent in Paris, that Mr. Morveau, and the other French chymiſts, diſſatisfied, no doubt, with the two preceding anſwers, triumph greatly. But it appears to me to be loaded with more difficulties than either of them.

1. Suppoſing it poſſible for the ozygen to quit the iron, without any thing entering into it, and by uniting with carbon to form fixed air, and that the finery cinder thus becomes iron, this metal has no power to decompoſe fixed air, as I find, by heating it in fixed air, by means of a burning lens.

2. If it could do this, the reſult would not, according to the new theory, be any ſubſtance that was *inflammable*, ſince fixed air contains no water, from which alone, it is ſaid, that inflammable air can come. Being an *oxide*, it is the reverſe of ſubſtances that are *combuſtible*, combuſtion being the union of oxygen with ſome ſubſtance that, being without it, has an affinity to it; whereas, all oxides are already ſaturated with this principle, and therefore cannot take any more.

3. It is abſurd to ſuppoſe, that finery cinder ſhould both part with its oxygen, and take it again, in the ſame proceſs. And, in fact, where the proceſs is finiſhed, the iron is completely revived, and not partially oxidated, as Mr. Cruikſhank's hypotheſis requires, and as he aſſerts.

To what other hypotheſis the antiphlogiſtians will have recourſe, in order to reconcile this experiment to their principles, time will ſhow. For the preſent, I muſt acquieſce in my own explanation, which is that finery cinder contains *water*, and not *oxygen*; and that this water, uniting with the hot charcoal, produces the ſame kind of air, viz. a mixture of fixed air and heavy inflammable air, that water itſelf coming into contact with hot charcoal always does.

Northumberland, Yours, &c.
June 20, 1802. J. PRIESTLEY.

P. S. By ſome late experiments, I can prove, that iron becomes ſteel by imbibing not *carbon*, as the antiphlogiſtians ſuppoſe, but only *phlogiſton*, in the proceſs of cementation; and that the addition to its weight is from finery cinder.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS lately preſented, at the order of a deceaſed lady, Mrs. Palmer, of Cirenceſter, with a copy of Dr. Kennicot's "Two Diſſertations; the firſt, on the Tree of Life in Paradiſe, &c.; the ſecond on the Oblations of Cain and Abel." 2d edition, 1747; which copy was a preſent from the author himſelf to my friend. In the blank leaf is written a memorandum, which aſcertains the ground and manner of his receiving the degree of B.A. As it appears to me a curious article that will have its importance in any future biographical memoir of the Doctor, and reflects honour on his memory, I wiſh it may be preſerved in your literary Miſcellany.

I am, Your conſtant Reader,
JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, 24th June, 1802.

Copy of a Memorandum written in the blank leaf of the Book above-mentioned.

On June 20th, 1747.

The Univerſity of Oxford unanimouſly agreed in convocation to confer the degree of B. A. (without examination, determination at Lent, or fees) on the Author of this book, in conſequence of the following letter from the Chancellor to the Univerſity:

"Whereas it hath been repreſented to Me, that Benjamin Kennicott, Scholar, of Wadham College, is a perſon well deſerving of your favour; particularly on account of a Book lately publiſhed by him, entitled, 'Two Diſſertations,' &c.—For a further encouragement to him in the proſecution of his ſtudies, and as an excitement to the Youth of your Univerſity to follow ſo laudable an example, I give my conſent that the degree of B. A. be in the fulleſt manner conferred upon him, without fees.

I am, &c.
ARRAN."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the requeſt of Dr. Baggs, p. 544, of your laſt Number, I take up my pen once more on a paſſage of Virgil, of which I thought I had taken leave for ever.

My reaſons for rejecting the common punctuation were, that *qui veniens ſe ferebat* appeared awkward and redundant, and that the words *qui ſe ferebat* ſeemed to require ſomething elſe to be connected with them in order to a good ſenſe, and a *legitimate conſtruction*, both which were ſupplied by connecting them with *immani corpore*. Vide Wakefield ad locum.

I have now little doubt but that Dr. Hunter has been more perſpicacious than either of us, and that *his* is the true punctuation of the paſſage. In confirmation of *qui ſe Amyci de gente ferebat*, it will be ſufficient to cite a line of Silius Italicus:

Atque Antenorea ſeſe de ſtirpe ferebat.

I quote from memory, as I write this in the apartment of a friend.

Dr. Baggs will now perceive that I acquit Aulus Gellius of blame in connecting *immani corpore* with *victorem Buten*; but whoever obſerves the uſe he makes of the paſſage, will not heſitate to pronounce whether it was Mr. C. or Aulus Gellius that was *napping*. I muſt again depend upon my memory, but I think that the reader will find my judgment of the chapter of Aulus Gellius confirmed by Heyne in his Var. Lec. in Virgil Æn. vii. 187. However, no confirmation can be needed.

Your Correſpondent L. p. 522, will find the following line ſomewhere in the Medea of Euripides.

λιμην πεφανται των εμων βυλευματων.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

E. COGAN.

Hackney, July 2d, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Critical Review for laſt March, the manner in which the extracts in the New Annual Regiſter for 1800 are arranged, is groſſly miſrepreſented. It is therein ſtated, that, to the ſurprize of the Reviewers, "ſome uſeful information on *Kitchen Gardening*," is admitted into the number of ſelections in the *philoſophical claſs*; and that it alſo comprehends "ſeveral other papers as little entitled to inſertion under ſuch a head." Whether there is the leaſt ſhadow of a foundation for the latter aſſertion, muſt be left to the judgment of thoſe who may take the trouble to examine the ſubjects of the *three* articles, of which *only* the philoſophical claſs conſiſts. The article on *Kitchen Gardening*, however, is *not* placed in the Regiſter under the head of *philoſophical*, but of *miſcellaneous* papers. The conductors of the Critical Review having thought proper, in the plenitude of their liberality, to take no notice of the remonſtrance which has been made to them on the ſubject; I truſt that your candour will afford me the opportunity which I ought to have received from their juſtice of vindicating the editors of the Regiſter from the reproach of blameable careleſsneſs and blundering which has been attributed to them. Without maliciouſly retorting the imputation on the Gentlemen Reviewers, I am Your's, &c.

ONE OF THE EDITORS
OF THE NEW ANNUAL
REGISTER.

July 1ſt 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to ſubmit to your valuable correſpondent Mr. DUPRE, the propriety of an emendation of the following paſſage, in the laſt letter of Brunetto Latini, copied from your Magazine for the preſent month.

"The Ciſtercians are in particular favor with the king, becauſe they made a generous offer of all the BOOKS belonging to their ſeveral convents, that they might be ſold towards raiſing the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds, which was demanded by the Emperor for the ranſom of King Richard, called Coeur de Lion, Henry's uncle."

For BOOKS in this extract, we ought, I apprehend, to ſubſtitute WOOL. Matthew Paris, enumerating the contributors to Richard's ranſom, has the words:—"Ordo *Ciſtercienſis*, qui hactenus liber ab omni exactione extiterat, LANAM ſuam univerſam ad Regis redemptionem dedit." *Hiſt. major.* Tiguri 1589, 167.

From a ſubſequent paſſage it appears, that the revenue of theſe monks was principally derived from the produce of their ſheep-farms:—"Novit mundus, quod in LANIS eorum omnis eorum ſubſiſtit commoditas & ſuſtentatio." 895.

The text of the original was corrupted by the tranſcriber, who, being ignorant of this occurrence in Engliſh hiſtory, miſtook LAINES for LIVRES.

Of Henry's partiality for the Ciſtercians it is impoſſible to diſcover any trace in the Chronicle of the honeſt monk

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of St. Alban's. On the contrary, numerous inſtances may be adduced to prove, that if he failed to FLEECE the holy fathers, it was more owing to their own prudence, and the protection of the Pope, than to any want of inclination on his part. In the year 1242 (for inſtance) Henry, then in France, commiſſions the archbiſhop of York, whom he had left regent in his abſence, to convene a general aſſembly of the Ciſtercian abbots; and to demand of them a ſubſidy, equal to one year's income, for the maintenance of his army.* This claim the careful abbots thought proper to reſiſt: alleging that grants of ſuch a nature could only be made in a general chapter of the order; and beſeeching his grace to recollect, that it was inconſiſtent with the rules of their inſtitution to encourage the ſlaughter of human beings, and more eſpecially of their fellow-chriſtians. The Archbiſhop, highly incenſed at their refuſal, begged to know with what aſſurance they could in future ſolicits favours of the king? "My Lord, (replied one of the Abbots), we are not diſpoſed to ſolicit favors. By the oath taken at his coronation, the king is bound to maintain juſtice; and ought not to withhold that from us, which he hath ſworn to obſerve in regard of all his ſubjects."—On this occaſion a proclamation was iſſued, by which abbots of the Ciſtercian order were, during the remainder of the year, forbidden to attend any general chapter held out of the kingdom. This injunction was an impotent diſplay of Henry's malice; for, Matthew Paris adds, they had very ſubſtantial reaſons for ſtaying at home, (578). Two years afterwards, he took a more effectual method of making them feel the weight of his reſentment, by prohibiting the exportation of their WOOL. (607).

A.D. 1252. Henry countenances the oppreſſion of the monks of the Abbey of Rivaulx, in Yorkſhire, by Peter of Savoy, an inſolent favorite. (832).

A.D. 1256. Henry made another attempt on the property of the Ciſtercians; but Ruſtand the Pope's nuncio, who was his advocate in this, (*) ſucceeded ro better than the Archbiſhop had done in the former inſtance. Henry was ſo much exaſperated at this ſecond repulſe, that he vowed to extort from them individually, what, as a body, they had refuſed to advance; and proceeded to the moſt unjuſtifiable extremities in the execution of his threats. By the interceſſion of the Pope, however, a check was at length put to theſe diabolical acts of deſpotiſm. (895. 896.)

In the ſame year an order was ſent to the ſheriffs, and other officers of the crown, enjoining them to reſpect no privileges claimed by the Ciſtercians; and to exact the payment of toll, *Telonium, quod vulgariter dicitur Paagium*†) on the proctors returning from a general chapter: in conſequence of which, many, who were unapprized of this new regulation, were compelled to part with their hoods and coats to anſwer the demand. (906.)

Mancheſter, July 8. DELISLE.

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* Archiepiſcopo roganti, ut Regem in exhibitione pecuniæ efficaciter promoverent et juvarent promovendo, in unum congregati reſponderunt: *In quo, domine?* At Archiepiſcopus: *In parvo.* Et cum inquiſiſſent Ciſtercienſes: *In quo parvo?* ait Archipræſul: *In tanta pecunia quantum poteſtis habere pro* LANA *anni unius.* Similis factus dicenti:

Da mihi animas, cætera tolle tibi.

Non enim poſſet quis alimentorum penuriam per paucos dies tolerare & vitæ tarere ſuſtentaculis, quin animam exhalaret.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following attempt to diſplay the "art and myſtery" of glue-making, is at your ſervice, if you think it worthy a place in your very valuable Miſcellany. The improvement of any manufacture depends upon its eaſy acceſs to men of ſcience—and a prudential theoriſt can never be better employed, than in attempting to reduce to regularity, or to ſyſtem, the manufactories that may fall under his notice. In conformity to the firſt principle, I made ſome notes whilſt viſiting a glue-manufactory a few years ago, in Southwark; and thoſe interwoven with remarks on that ſubject, of ſome chemiſts‡ of the firſt reſpectability, I take

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* Ruſtandus, facto prologo ſatis prolixo, poſtulat ab eis, ad opus Papæ & ad opus Regis, juvamen pecuniare non modicum, quantum aſcendit precium LANARUM ſuarum, vel amplius.

† *Peage*, Fr.

‡ Nicholſon, Lewis, Chaptal, Hopſon.

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the liberty of ſending you. At the ſame time I muſt beg of you, or your Correſpondents, that, where they may be corrected in any manner, it may be done, and I ſhall feel myſelf much obliged by the attention.

Glue is an inſpiſſated jelly, made of the parings of hides, or horns, of any kind, the pelts obtained from furriers, and the hooſs and ears of horſes, oxen, calves, ſheep, &c. quantities of all which are imported, in addition to the home ſupply, by many of the great manufacturers of this article. Theſe are firſt digeſted in lime-water, to cleanſe them, as far as it can, from the greaſe or dirt they may have contracted: they are then ſteeped in clean water, taking care to ſtir them well from time to time: afterwards they are laid in a heap, and the ſuperabundant water preſſed out. Then they are boiled in a large braſs cauldron, with clean water, ſkimming off the dirt as it riſes; and it is further cleanſed by putting in, after the whole is diſſolved, a little melted alum or lime, finely powdered, which by their deterſive properties ſtill further purge it. The ſkimming is continued for ſome time;—when the maſs is ſtrained through baſkets, and ſuffered to ſettle, that the remaining impurities, if any, may ſubſide. It is then poured gently into the kettle again, and further evaporated by boiling a ſecond time, and ſkimming until it becomes of a clear, but darkiſh brown, colour. When it is thought to be ſtrong enough (which is known either by the length of time a certain quantity of water and materials have boiled, or by its appearance during ebullition), it is poured into frames or moulds of about ſix feet long, one broad and two deep, where it gradually hardens as the heat decreaſes—out of which it is cut when cold, by a ſpade, into ſquare pieces or cakes. Each of theſe is placed within a ſort of wooden box, open in three diviſions to the back; in this the glue, as yet ſoft, is taken to a table by women, where they divide it into three pieces* with an inſtrument not unlike a bow, having a braſs wire for its ſtring: with this they ſtand behind the box, and cut by its openings from front to back. The pieces thus cut, are taken out into the open air, and dried on a kind of coarſe net-work, faſtened in moveable ſheds of about four feet ſquare, which are placed in rows in the glue-makers field, and every one of which contains five or ſix rows of netting. When perfectly dry and hard, it is fit for ſale—That is thought the beſt glue which ſwells conſiderably, without melting, by three or four days immerſion in cold water, and recovers its former dimenſions and properties by drying. Glue that has got froſt, or that looks thick and black, may be melted over again, and refined with a ſufficient quantity added of freſh to overcome any injury it may have ſuſtained; but it is generally put into the kettle, after what is in it has been purged in the ſecond boiling.—To know good from bad glue, it is neceſſary for the purchaſer to hold it between his eye and the light; and if it appears of a ſtrong dark colour, and free from cloudy or black ſpots, the article is good.

Newcaſtle, June 21, 1802. Your's, &c. JOHN CLENNELL.

* When the women by miſtake cut only two, that which is double the ſize is called a biſhop, and is thrown into the pan again.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much indebted to you for the promptitude, with which my letter, on the ſubject of Mr. Belſham's calumny, was inſerted in your intereſting Miſcellany. The equal promptitude of Mr. Belſham's apology, I confeſs, was no more than I expected: for, conſcious that the aſperſion was as unfounded as it was unprovoked—and knowing that Mr. Belſham's *perſonal* connections enabled him, *at all times*, to make himſelf acquainted with my real character, there was little reaſon to apprehend that he ſhould endeavour to evade my appeal.

Why that appeal was made, has been already ſufficiently explained—though Mr. Belſham, towards the end of his apology, ſeems to have forgotten that part of my former letter. My family had received a poſitive injury from the calumny of Mr. Belſham—and ſuch injuries cannot wait the tardy redreſs of poſthumous reputation. It was therefore, that for a *temporary* injury I demanded a *contemporary* reparation. That reparation (as far as relates to the future, which was all that I deſired) Mr. Belſham has ſhown his readineſs to make: and if this explanation is ſubjoined to the yet uncirculated copies of his work, and the *hiſtorian* and his readers can be ſatisfied with ſuch an explanation, my purpoſe is ſufficiently anſwered. Moral and intellectual reputation are the only objects of my anxiety: with reſpect to any thing that has occurred upon matters of a more public nature, I have not the ſlighteſt inclination either to vindicate, to apologize, or to explain. I have diſmiſſed ſuch conſiderations entirely from my mind; and neither

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miſrepreſentations of the paſt, nor *interrogatory inſinuations* concerning the preſent, ſhall provoke me to renew the diſcuſſion.

Here, therefore, the ſubject might have been permitted to reſt, had not Mr. Belſham given an erroneous conſtruction to a paragraph in my former letter, to which I feel myſelf called upon to reply. I am ſuppoſed to have ſpoken "with ſome little degree of petulance of that great ornament of his country and of human nature, the Duke of Bedford." It is neceſſary, therefore, for me to declare, that I had not the leaſt intention, in any part of that letter, either petulantly or otherwiſe, to allude to that illuſtrious character. It would have been ſtrange, indeed, if I *could* have ſpoken of him as Mr. Belſham has ſuppoſed me to have ſpoken.

During my political life, though totally unconnected with that nobleman—tho' neither enliſted under his banners, nor aſſociated with his party, I vindicated his character without courting his patronage; and it appears, that Mr. B. himſelf was not unacquainted with the independent warmth, with which I aſſerted the honor of the then repreſentative of the houſe of Ruſſel. It would, therefore, be ſtrange, indeed, if, after having ſo long withdrawn myſelf from all parties, and party contentions, and from all the prejudices that attach to them—and if, after fate, alſo, had ſo prematurely withdrawn that nobleman from the ſphere of his active utilities, I had regarded his manes as the objects of petulant and ſarcaſtic reproach. Very different, indeed, are the ſenſations with which I have contemplated the loſs, and the memory, of the great patron of Britiſh agriculture: and on the melancholy event of his premature diſſolution, it was with no ſmall difficulty, that I reſtrained myſelf from pouring forth my emotions in public teſtimony to the merits of a man, who ſeems to have cloſed like a hero a life that had been devoted to virtue. But the world has taught me a part of its baſe leſſon. Prudence was to be conſulted rather than the honeſt emotions of the ſoul; and before the tear was dropped on the cœnotaph of departed virtue, or the laurel was hung upon the mauſoleum, it was neceſſary to conſider whether malevolence might not conſtrue it into a tribute of faction; or accuſe me of ſtill conſecrating to party that ſcience which I have devoted, impartially, to ALL MANKIND.

It is my fate, however, not to be permitted to be ſilent. I muſt proclaim my admiration, or be ſuſpected of malignant aſperſion. The alternative precludes deliberation.

In the mean time, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that, as far any thing perſonal was intended by the alluſion, in my former letter, to the ſoul-narrowing influence of party patronage, it was not the Duke of Bedford who was preſent to my mind, when the obſervation eſcaped my pen. I never knew that the Duke of Bedford was conſidered as the particular patron of Mr. Belſham. I never could conſider the Duke of Bedford, as capable of patroniſing the paragraph that called forth my animadverſions. In this reſpect, indeed, it ſeems, I was not miſtaken. I have the teſtimony of Mr. Belſham himſelf, that the illuſtrious character in queſtion thought, and *ſpoke*, of me in a very different point of view from that in which Mr. Belſham, (at a "time when he knew little or nothing about me,") thought himſelf authoriſed, to repreſent me upon the record of his hiſtory. It muſt, conſequently, have been from *ſome other* ſource of "miſinformation or miſrepreſentation," that Mr. Belſham derived "the prejudices," that ſeduced him into theſe "incautious expreſſions."

Thus much, Sir, I have thought neceſſary to ſubjoin in replication to the author of the "Memoirs of George the Third;" not from any deſire to prolong a perſonal controverſy (for which, indeed, I have neither time nor inclination)—but that I might remove an injurious miſapprehenſion, which, (at leaſt after ſuch ſuggeſtion) may, perhaps, have extended itſelf, to other minds. And thus much, indeed, I ſhould have rejoined immediately upon the appearance of Mr. Belſham's reply, if indiſpenſable engagements, and the laborious duties of my new profeſſion, had not denied the requiſite leizure.

Alnwick, June 26, 1802. Your's, &c. J. THELWALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* FRANKFORT EASTER FAIR, 1802.

FROM a ſcarcity of money, and a want of buyers, there was a great ſtagnation of trade at this fair. The uncertainty with reſpect to their future deſtiny, which ſtill hangs over the ſouthern provinces of Germany, could not fail to render many ſpeculations abortive, and to keep back the hands of thouſands who wiſhed to become purchaſers. The apprehenſions of the clergy, in the Eccleſiaſtical States, were evinced, by the many

ſplendid

ſplendid church veſtments and ornaments, enriched with pearls and embroidery, which, during the fair, were transferred into the profane hands of circumciſed and uncircumciſed brokers; and the ſacred veſſels of gold and ſilver, which had been ſaved from the rapacity of the enemy, came forth from the hiding-places—only to paſs into the ſmelting-pot of the refiner. Single communities, and whole provinces, have not yet recovered from the exhauſted ſtate, occaſioned by the exceſſive contributions levied upon them; and, in the public treaſuries, ſome ſymptoms manifeſt themſelves that have an unfavourable effect on the condition of men holding offices under government, and of many families which uſed to live in affluent circumſtances; and this was an additional cauſe of the ſcarcity of money at the fair. But what, moſt of all, impeded the uſual courſe of buſineſs was, the new ſyſtem of tolls and duties in the departments lately annexed to France, on the left bank of the Rhine, and the oppreſſive arbitrarineſs with which they are levied by the officers and collectors; for the proſperity of Frankfort, in a great meaſure, depends upon the free navigation of the Rhine, and an uninterrupted intercourſe with the countries on the left ſide of that river, by means of the road called the *Thalweg*. It is hoped, however, that the endeavours of the active commiſſioners for the four new departments, to remove ſome of the obſtructions to a free trade, will be crowned with ſucceſs.

The number of viſitors was conſiderably leſs than at the laſt autumnal fair; when the northern birds of paſſage, in their flight towards the great city on the banks of the Seine, reſted here for ſome time; and they more willingly flocked to the warehouſes filled with Engliſh goods, as theſe articles had been prohibited in France, and conſequently muſt have much advanced in price. But, in particular, the merchants obſerved with ſorrow the non-attendance of many French buyers, who, ſince the ratification of peace, could, by a leſs circuitous road, and with leſs expence, ſupply their wants. Of Engliſh goods and manufactures there was an immenſe ſupply: and the prices they ſold at were low almoſt beyond comprehenſion; yet, certainly, more than a third of them remained in the hands of the merchants and agents, and were ſent to the Leipzig fair.

Of ſhews and exhibitions, for the entertainment of the idle and curious, there was every where a ſuperabundance:—ſuch as the ſolemn opening of the fair, the Panorama view of Toulon, at the moment when the French army, under the command of Carteaux, entered the city, in 1792; and Mr Johneys *men of a ſingular conformation*; theſe are two brothers, whoſe ſkin, except in the face, the ſoles of the feet, and the palms of the hands, is covered with horny excreſcences like ſcales. It is remarkable, that this diſeaſe of the ſkin has been tranſmitted to the third generation, and probably will be to a fourth, as one of them is married. They are both of a ſtrong, athletic conſtitution, and the eldeſt of the brothers is an expert boxer, as his grandfather likewiſe had been. Being laſt autumn at Göttingen, they were examined by Profeſſor Blumenbach, who has given a particular account of them in Voigt's *Magazin für den neueſten Zuſtand der Naturkunde*. Plays and balls were given at the theatre, which is one of the beſt in Germany. But it would be tedious to go through the long liſt of wax figures, metamorphoſes, harlequinades, rope-dancing, perſpective views, models of Chineſe ſhips, &c. &c.

In the warehouſes of the dealers in prints, paintings, and other works of art, many excellent articles were to be ſeen. The number of ſuch warehouſes has, of late years, conſiderably increaſed; and a taſte for the fine arts is more prevalent than formerly; but the German patriots had here likewiſe to lament the exceſſive influx of Engliſh productions, which were ſought after with a faſhionable eagerneſs by the rich buyers and amateurs, being frequently unjuſtly preferred to the more maſterly works of the native artiſts. The beſt and moſt choice collection was exhibited in Silberberg's warehouſe. Preſſel, the engraver and his daughter likewiſe deſerve to be mentioned with particular commendation. Since he and his ingenious wife left London, he has reſided chiefly at Sode, the country-ſeat of M. von Brabek, in whoſe gallery of paintings he copied, in a maſterly manner, the excellent *Ruyſdaels*. The prints from theſe pictures may be claſſed among the beſt that have of late been publiſhed in Germany. The ingenious artiſt here ſubmitted to the judgment of the public, ſome proofs of his new method of colouring copper-plates with oil colours, in ſuch a manner that they nearly equal the originals. Juſtice requires we ſhould ſtate, that almoſt at the ſame time, this proceſs was likewiſe invented and employed with the greateſt ſucceſs, by Mr. I. R. Smith, engraver to the Prince of Wales.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The intereſting REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *on* DR. JENNER'S PETITION, *reſpecting his important* DISCOVERY *of* VACCINE INOCULATION.

THE Committee, to whom the Petition of Edward Jenner, Doctor of Phyſic, was referred, have, purſuant to the Order of the Houſe, examined the Matter thereof; which is divided into Three diſtinct Heads of Inquiry:

The utility of the diſcovery itſelf, which is the foundation of the petition:

The right of the Petitioner to claim the diſcovery:

The advantage, in point of medical practice, and pecuniary emolument, which he has derived from it.

Upon the firſt head a number of witneſſes of the higheſt characters, and moſt extenſive experience in the profeſſion, were examined, whoſe names, with the ſubſtance of their reſpective evidence (ſtrongly confirmed by their general practice, as well as by that in their own families) appear in the Appendix; nor was it for want of the teſtimony of many other equally reſpectable Phyſicians and Surgeons, whom the Petitioner was deſirous of producing, that many other names are not inſerted; but becauſe Your Committee, after having received ſo conſiderable a body of evidence to the ſame purport, and with ſo little variation in opinion, thought that his caſe could ſuſtain no injury in being left to reſt upon the concurring depoſitions of thoſe already examined, who had both the moſt ample experience of the facts, and the beſt means of forming an opinion upon them. The teſtimony alſo of ſome perſons not profeſſional, has been admitted, who could ſpeak to occurrences that tend to illuſtrate particular points connected with the ſubject. The reſult, as it appears to Your Committee, which may be collected from the oral teſtimony of theſe Gentlemen (with the exception of three of them) is, that the diſcovery of Vaccine Inoculation is of the moſt general utility, inaſmuch as it introduces a milder diſorder in the place of the inoculated Small Pox, which is not capable of being communicated by contagion; that it does not excite other humours or diſorders in the conſtitution; that it has not been known, in any one inſtance, to prove fatal; that the Inoculation may be ſafely performed at all times of life (which is known not to be the caſe with regard to the inoculation of the Small-pox) in the earlieſt infancy, as well as during pregnancy, and in old age; and that it tends to eradicate, and, if its uſe becomes univerſal, muſt abſolutely extinguiſh one of the moſt deſtructive diſorders by which the human race has been viſited.

The written evidence which is inſerted in the Appendix (for Your Committee have judged it proper to make a ſelection from a great maſs of what appeared moſt important) is more various, but directed to the ſame objects: part of it relates to the very extenſive and ſucceſsful practice of this mode of inoculation in every quarter of the globe, the efficacy of which does not ſeem abated by the cold of the northern, nor the heat of the ſouthern and tropical climates; and though there are no means of examining the authors from whence ſome of theſe atteſtations come, it would be an act of injuſtice to the Petitioner to exclude theſe important documents, which ſhew the conſideration in which this diſcovery is held, and the benefit with which it has been attended, in ſo many other countries, to at leaſt as great an extent as in our own.

As a compariſon between this new practice, and the inoculated Small Pox, forms a principal conſideration in the preſent inquiry, ſome facts with regard to the latter engaged the attention of Your Committee, and they have inſerted in the Appendix (No. 44) ſtatements of the mortality occaſioned by the ſmall pox in 42 years before inoculation was practiſed in England, and of the 42 years from 1731 to 1772: the reſult of which appears to be an increaſe of deaths, amounting to 17 in every 1000: the general average giving 72 in every 1000 during the firſt 42 years, and 89 in the 42 years ending in 1772, ſo as to make the whole exceſs of deaths in that latter period 1742. The increaſe of mortality is ſtated by another witneſs (No. 4) to be as 95 to 70, comparing the concluding 30 years with the firſt 30 of the laſt century, and the average annual mortality from ſmall pox to have been latterly about 2,000; for though individual lives are certainly preſerved, and it is true that a ſmaller loſs happens in equal numbers who undergo the ſmall pox now, than there was formerly; yet it muſt be admitted that the general prevalence of inoculation tends to ſpread and multiply the diſeaſe itſelf; of which, though the violence be much abated by the modern mode of treatment, the contagious quality remains in full force. It deſerves alſo to be noticed, that the deaths under the inoculated ſort of ſmall pox, with all

the improvements of modern experience, are not inconſiderable; it is ſtated by one of the witneſſes at about one in every 300 throughout England (No. 35); by another, as about one in every 100 in London (No. 38); while the loſs in the natural ſmall pox is probably not leſs than one in ſix (No. 37); nor ought it to be overlooked, that miſtakes have been known to ariſe in the inoculated ſmall pox, and inſtances are cited by ſome of the witneſſes, in which perſons ſuppoſed to have gone through the ſmall pox by inoculation, have caught it afterwards in the natural way (Nos. 21 and 41); the general laws of vaccine and variolous diſeaſe are extremely ſimilar, and it is not ſurpriſing that they ſhould reſemble each other in their anomalies.

A ſpurious or imperfect ſort of Cow Pox having been mentioned in ſome of the examinations, Your Committee have been particularly diligent in their inquiries into every individual caſe that came within their notice, where ſuſpicions had ariſen or facts were alleged, tending to bring into doubt the preventive power of Vaccine Inoculation; and although, for the reaſons before given, they have reſtricted and abridged the proofs in favour of this practice, they have thought proper to withhold no part of the evidence that has been received relative to the caſes that appear to controvert it; of which it will be obſerved that ſome (Appendix, Nos. 31, 32, and 33) evidently reſolve themſelves into variolous infection, taken previouſly to the vaccine inoculation; others (Appendix, Nos. 35, and 40) into the patient not having taken the cow-pox at all; others again (No. 25) from the vaccine matter being, by want of attention in preſerving it, decompoſed, or mixed with variolous matter, or from the fluid being taken at too late a period of the puſtule; to which laſt cauſe it ſeems probable that moſt of the errors and dubious caſes are to be referred (No. 20.) All the practitioners agree, that there is no difficulty in diſtinguiſhing the real diſorder from any ſpurious or imperfect appearance; and that the regular progreſs of the puſtule itſelf, if attended to, cannot be miſtaken.

The caſes (Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49) are not explained by any particular evidence applied to them in a ſatisfactory manner: but in leaving them to have ſuch weight as they may appear to deſerve; Your Committee cannot avoid recurring to the multitude of inſtances in which endeavours have been uſed to communicate the ſmall-pox to patients who have been known to go through the regular vaccine diſeaſe, in which neither repeated inoculations, nor expoſure to the moſt malignant ſmall-pox, have been able to produce any effect; Appendix (Nos. 6, 9, 16, 36.)

Upon the ſecond head, the whole of the oral depoſitions, as well as all the written documents from abroad, are uniform and deciſive in favour of Dr. Jenner's claim to originality in the diſcovery: but as ſome pretenſions have been advanced to a knowledge at leaſt of this practice before Dr. Dr. Jenner's publications, it may be proper to notice ſhortly what the nature of thoſe claims is, and in what manner they bear upon this part of the petitioner's caſe. The extracts which can be conſidered as in any degree material, are contained in Appendix, (Nos. 50, 51, and 52.) The diſorder itſelf, and its ſpecific property of ſecuring againſt ſmall pox infection, was not a diſcovery of Dr. Jenner's, nor of any of thoſe whoſe writings are referred to: for in various parts of England, in Glouceſterſhire and Devonſhire particularly, there was an opinion of that ſort current among the common people employed in Dairies, which the obſervations of inoculators for the ſmall pox tended to confirm. It appears not improbable, that in ſome very rare inſtances this knowledge was carried one ſtep farther, and that the cow pox was communicated either by handling the teat, or by inoculation from the animal for the purpoſe, and with the intention of ſecuring againſt the danger of ſmall pox: but the practice of which Dr. Jenner aſſerts himſelf to be the original inventor, is, the inoculation from one human being to another, and the mode of transferring, indefinitely, the vaccine matter, without any diminution of its ſpecific power, to which it does not appear that any perſon has ever alleged a title: and the papers and experiments, whatever accuracy of obſervation, and ſpirit of reſearch, they may evince in their reſpective authors, and to whatever extent they may be ſuppoſed to go, as they were never given to the public, to neither is there any intimation that they were imparted to Dr. Jenner; nor is it contended that the world became acquainted with this diſcovery, by any other means than by the courſe of trials conducted by the Petitioner, and by his ample and unreſerved communications.

Upon the laſt diviſion of the ſubject, the evidence of ſeveral perſons has been received who were acquainted with the medical practice, and former ſituation of Dr. Jenner,

Jenner, Appendix (No. 40) which confirm the allegation contained in the Petition, that he has not only reaped no advantage from his diſcovery, but that he has been a conſiderable loſer by the perſevering attention which he has beſtowed upon this one ſubject, to the neglect of his other buſineſs, without an opportunity of replacing himſelf in the ſituation which a deſire of publiſhing and diffuſing more extenſively, and eſtabliſhing beyond the reach of controverſy the practice itſelf, induced him to quit. What his gains might probably have been, if he had been ſolicitous to keep the ſecret within his own practice, and that of his own immediate pupils, as far as medical men in great practice themſelves can form a conjectural opinion, may be collected from the teſtimonies expreſſed in the Appendix (Nos. 35 to 43) in which no more than juſtice is done to the liberality and public ſpirit of the Petitioner, in conſidering the propagation and extenſion of this important diſcovery, and in rendering it rather of univerſal utility to the human race, than of emolument to himſelf.

Dr. Edward Jenner begged leave to ſubmit to the Committee, vouchers from correſpondents in various parts of the globe, referring to at leaſt one hundred thouſand caſes. Of theſe teſtimonials Your Committee have ſelected the moſt important, and annexed them in the Appendix to this Report.

APPENDIX *to the* REPORT *from the* COMMITTEE.

[The Evidence delivered by each perſon is numbered for the ſake of reference: but we give them in the order they are referred to in the Report, not in the order of the Appendix.]

Dr. BLANE, F. R. S. and one of the Commiſſioners of ſick and wounded Seamen, firſt heard of this diſcovery about ten years ago, but could not give credit to what ſeemed ſo extraordinary and romantic, but ſtill he did not deſiſt from making inquiries, as ſome of his children have ſuffered much from the ſmall-pox. His inquiries led him to ſee how it was practiſed in the Inoculation Hoſpital, from whence he came away ſo much prejudiced againſt it, that he immediately inoculated one of his children with the ſmall-pox. Soon after he found the opinions he had taken up, to ariſe from the vaccine having mixed itſelf with the variolous infection in this hoſpital; and his further enquiries ended in a perfect conviction of the merits of vaccine-inoculation, inſomuch that he inoculated another of his children with it, who went through the diſeaſe perfectly well, and has ſince reſiſted the variolous infection, which was attempted to be communicated ſeventeen months after the other. He attributes the diſcovery ſolely to Dr. Jenner. In his official ſituation he recommended to the Admiralty to have it tried on board the fleet, which was done, and in the Kent man of war all thoſe who had received the vaccine-inoculation, were afterwards inoculated with variolous matter, but without effect; that the Reports of all the Navy Surgeons were favourable to its operations; remarking, that the men, during the diſorder, were not incapacitated from their uſual duties; and ſo highly did they prize this diſcovery, that a meeting was held at Plymouth, where a gold medal was ſubſcribed for by them, and preſented to Dr. Jenner as its author. He laid before the Committee teſtimonials from Egypt, ſigned by Lord Keith and General Hutchinſon, in its favour; his own opinion of its advantages he draws from the compariſon with the mortality occaſioned by the ſmall-pox, which, by computation, amounts to nearly one-tenth of the whole mortality in this country (95 out of every 1000 deaths reported in the bills); and that ſince the introduction of inoculation for the ſmall-pox, the mortality occaſioned by that diſeaſe has increaſed; that the number who die of the ſmall-pox annually within the bills of mortality is about 2000, and in the United Kingdoms it may be computed at 45000; therefore if the vaccine was univerſally ſubſtituted, he thinks the ſmall-pox muſt in a ſhort time be extinct; he has heard of objections and prejudices againſt this method, but upon inquiry he has found them grounded on fallacy and miſrepreſentations; an inſtance of which occurred in the tenth regiment of dragoons, where he found the lancets uſed to have been confounded with others armed with variolous matter, which probably occaſioned the report of ſmall-pox infection having ſucceeded the inoculation with vaccine-matter. He gave two or three other inſtances equally injurious to the practice of vaccine inoculation, which were evidently founded upon miſapprehenſion. He believes moſt of theſe caſes to have ariſen from the uſing of matter taken at too late a period of the puſtule, which may equally happen in inoculating for the ſmall-pox with virus taken at an improper period of maturation. (No. 4.)

Dr. BRADLEY, Licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Phyſician to the

to the Weſtminſter Hoſpital, and one of the Conductors of the Medical and Phyſical Journal, is in correſpondence with the Faculty on the Continent as well as in England; has received accounts of the progreſs of vaccine-inoculation from New York and Philadelphia; from Paris, Malta, Italy, and Germany; from all which parts its excellence is confirmed, and it is now likewiſe introduced into Turkey. He laid before the Committee all the publications and papers he had received on that head. He looks upon Dr. Jenner as the author of the vaccine-inoculation, and believes no medical man in the world doubts it; and in his extenſive correſpondence he has never heard any other perſon lay claim to it; he believes vaccine-inoculation will prevent the ſmall pox to the extent of human life; for the natural cow-pox has already been proved to do ſo; and there have been deciſive experiments made to prove that vaccine-inoculation will mitigate the ſmall-pox, when caught in the natural way. The ſpurious ſort of cow-pox can be readily diſtinguiſhed from the real, by an examination of the plates given as illuſtrations of the practice by Dr. Jenner; he thinks that if Dr. Jenner had ſettled in London, and kept the practice a ſecret, he might have made £.10,000 per annum for the firſt five years, and double that ſum afterwards; for notwithſtanding the aſſiduous labour of Dr. Jenner and others to inſtruct practitioners, important errors are daily committed in it, both at home and in foreign parts. He believes that not leſs than two millions of perſons have been inoculated with vaccine-matter in the world, and he has never known one inſtance of a patient dying in conſequence of this mode of inoculation; and he has only *heard* of four caſes which were ſaid to have failed, to the explanation of which Dr. Woodville, Mr. Cline, and Mr. Ring can ſpeak. He believes the computation of deaths occaſioned by inoculated ſmall-pox, to be one in three hundred, in England; and not leſs than one in one hundred and fifty, throughout the reſt of Europe, Africa, Aſia, and America. (No. 35)

Dr. Woodville, Licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician to the Small-pox Hoſpital, conſiders Dr. Jenner as the original diſcoverer of vaccine-inoculation. He has introduced it in one of the hoſpitals under his care, in conſequence of the communications of Dr Jenner. He gives the preference to the vaccine over the ſmall-pox inoculation, becauſe he finds it equally certain in ſecuring the patient from the ſmall-pox; becauſe it is without danger or riſk of life, and not, like the ſmall-pox, contagious. One patient in the hoſpital was ſaid to have died of the vaccine inoculation, but in his opinion it was not ſo, as he had previouſly caught the ſmall-pox in the natural way, to which his death ought to be attributed; the caſe of failure which Dr. Bradley mentioned, was a child who had been inoculated with the cow-pox, but who died in conſequence of a bowel complaint, attended with a diarrhœa to ſo violent a degree, that he attributed its death to that diſorder, and not to any thing belonging to vaccine-inoculation. He has inoculated 7500 patients up to laſt January with the vaccine-diſeaſe, about half of which number have been ſince inoculated with ſmall-pox matter, in none of whom did the ſmall-pox produce any effect. The mortality occaſioned by the ſmall-pox will be found in the calculation delivered in; which agrees with Dr. Blane's. (No. 3.)

Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. Licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, ſtated, that he never heard of vaccine inoculation previous to its introduction by Dr. Jenner. Two of his own grand-children were inoculated at the ſame time; one with the ſmall-pox in the uſual manner, who had it at firſt in a favourable manner, but latterly attended with conſiderable eruptions and convulſion fits; the other child was inoculated with the cow-pox, which he underwent in the mildeſt manner poſſible, and on the 12th day from the inoculation was brought home to his brother, and lived with him during the progreſs of the ſmall-pox, without the ſmalleſt ſymptoms of catching it. He conſiders vaccine-inoculation as the greateſt diſcovery which has been made for many years; thinks Dr. Jenner has ſuffered in his fortune materially by making this diſcovery public; that on its firſt being communicated to him by Mr. Cline, he ſaid, that if Dr. Jenner was confident of its ſucceſs, and would reſide in London, he would inſure him £.10,000 per annum; but that if he ſuffered the ſecret to be divulged, every practitioner would get hold of it, and Dr. Jenner loſe all chance of emolument. This has actually happened, and he has therefore loſt the opportunity of making his fortune.—He is of opinion that vaccine-inoculation is a permanent ſecurity againſt variolous infection, and it never has proved fatal. The general computation of the mortality of the ſmall-pox, when performed in the beſt

beſt manner, is about one in three hundred. (No. 36.)

Mr. JOHN RING, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, conſiders Dr. Jenner as the author of vaccine-inoculation, and the diſcovery itſelf as being beyond all compariſon the moſt valuable and important ever made by man; he believes it to be a perfect and permanent ſecurity againſt the ſmall-pox, he has inoculated upwards of 1,200 perſons with vaccine matter, and has reaſon to believe that at leaſt 1000 of them have been either voluntarily or involuntarily expoſed to variolous infection, which they all reſiſted. The vaccine inoculation is attended with no danger unleſs from ignorance or neglect. If Dr. Jenner had kept this diſcovery to himſelf, his practice might have been worth £.10,000 per annum, it being well known that cerain individuals have acquired as much or more by the ordinary practice of phyſic; all humours and diſorders which happen after any ſpecies of inoculation, are commonly attributed to that inoculation by perſons prejudiced againſt it, and others are ſometimes influenced by their opinions; but he knows of no inſtance where the cow-pox has occaſioned any other complaint, than what may be cauſed by any other diſeaſe which is equally mild; he is of opinion that every diſeaſe is capable of exciting other diſeaſes or humours, in proportion to its magnitude; the magnitude of the cow-pox depends much upon the treatment. He never practiſed the ſmall-pox inoculation in any particular manner, nor ever kept any account of the number he inoculated, but ſuppoſes it might amount to about 600; he thinks that about one in every hundred in London, on an average, inoculated with ſmall-pox, die; the reaſon of a greater mortality prevailing amongſt perſons inoculated for the ſmall-pox in London, is the unwholeſomeneſs of the atmoſphere, and the frequent neceſſity of inoculating children at an improper age; he has never known any accident happen from inoculating from a ſpurious ſort of cow-pox; in reſpect of the periods of coming out and turning, the inoculation of the cow-pox is ſubject to the ſame laws, and liable to the ſame variations, with the inoculation of the ſmall-pox; it is not more difficult to determine whether a patient has had the regular cow, than whether the patient has had the regular ſmall-pox, provided care is taken not to interrupt the regular progreſs of the vaccine-puſtule by friction; he has known local inflammation produced both from inoculation with vaccine, and inoculation with variolous-matter, without being followed by any puſtule; in this reſpect, therefore, the two inoculations are ſimilar, and he knows of no advantage either in this or any other reſpect which the inoculation of the ſmall-pox has over that of the cow-pox. (No. 38.)

Dr. JAMES SIMS, Licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Preſident of the Medical Society of London, ſtated, That he was originally adverſe to vaccine inoculation, but his confidence has been increaſing in it every hour, from the repeated trials and authorities cited of its efficacy. He never heard of it before Dr. Jenner's publication, to whom alone he attributes the diſcovery, which he looks upon to be the moſt uſeful ever made in medicine; he thinks that if Dr. Jenner had kept it a ſecret, as he might have done, he might, during his life (if protracted to a moderate length) have become the richeſt man in theſe kingdoms. The vaccine-diſeaſe does not introduce any other diſorder into the human frame. The computation made of deaths occaſioned by the natural ſmall-pox, by Dr. Jurin and others, is one in ſix.

Dr. Sims laid before the Committee a teſtimony, unanimouſly reſolved upon by the Medical Society of London, (which conſiſts of above 150 members, reſident in the metropolis, and of more than double that number reſiding elſewhere) in favour of this very important diſcovery, ſigned by himſelf as Preſident. (No. 37.)

Mr. John Addington, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, is acquainted with vaccine-inoculation, and has practiſed it ſince the ſpring of the year 1799 with uniform ſucceſs, and has kept an exact regiſter of caſes to the number of eighty-one, with all their particulars. He has inoculated with variolous matter, and expoſed to the infection of natural ſmall-pox in its moſt violent forms, and in every ſtage, by every method he could deviſe, about one-third of his patients, and in no caſe was the infection of ſmall-pox communicated. He further ſtated, that he had been particularly careful in the choice of the matter employed in vaccine-inoculation, and had not found in his own practice any caſe of ſpurious cow-pox, but had ſeen many caſes of ſpurious ſmall-pox; and therefore conſidered that the objections which are thought to ariſe againſt the vaccine-inoculation from this ſource, apply equally againſt the inoculation of ſmall-pox. (No. 21.)

Dr. Lettſom, F. R. S. Licentiate of the

the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician Extraordinary to the City of London Lying-in Hoſpital, ſtated, That he looked upon Dr. Jenner to be the diſcoverer of vaccine-inoculation. He thought that inoculation of the ſmall pox had increaſed the number of deaths. About the year 1773, he paid particular attention to this ſubject, which afforded ſome obſervations applicable to the preſent inquiry, and deciſive upon a large ſcale of calculation, which a table by figures more clearly evinced. The experience of forty-two years preceding the introduction of inoculation into this country, was already placed in a clear point of view in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, by Dr. James Jurin, who was a ſanguine advocate for inoculation, and whoſe teſtimony was therefore unexceptionable. His numbers were taken from the yearly bills of mortality, and the reaſon why the fourteen years from 1686 to 1701 were omitted, was, becauſe in the bills of thoſe years the account of the ſmall pox and meaſles were not diſtinguiſhed, as in the preceding and following years, but were joined together in one article, ſo that from them no certain account could be drawn of the number of perſons that died of the ſmall-pox. It appeared by theſe tables, that out of 1,005,279 burials within the laſt forty-two years, 1742 perſons more have died of the ſmall-pox than the proportionate number, as collected from the experience of the firſt forty-two years; ſeventeen more burials therefore in one thouſand had been occaſioned by the ſmall-pox, ſince inoculation had been adopted. He believes that the inoculation of the cow-pox ſecures the perſon inoculated from the ſmall-pox, as much as the method of inoculation for the ſmall pox, with this difference, that the cow-pox is not infectious. Vaccine inoculation has diminiſhed the fatality occaſioned by the natural ſmall-pox, by leſſening the number ſuſceptible of taking it. Taking London and the out-pariſhes as containing nearly 1,000,000 of people, he calculates, that 3000 probably died yearly by the ſmall-pox, or eight every day; or allowing Great Britain and Ireland to contain 12,000,000 of people, no leſs than 36,000 annually. About eight perſons die by the ſmall-pox every day in the metropolis and its environs, or about fifty-ſix in each week; although, from ſome defects in the Bills of Mortality, the amount does not appear to have exceeded forty-five. But if he calculated the laſt three weeks in March laſt, which amounted to thirty-five deaths, and compared them with three weeks in March for ten years preceding, which amounted to 697, it would reſult that the preſent month was thirty-five leſs than the average of ten preceding years, that is, from 1790 to 1800. He thought that the genuine cow-pox was never fatal; he had reaſon to conclude that about 60,000 perſons had been inoculated with cow-pox. He had heard curſorily of four deaths; but upon minute inquiry, he was convinced that three of them had no connection with the cow-pox: of the fourth, he had received no accurate information. But ſuppoſing the cow-pox, during its progreſs, to occupy fourteen days, it appeared by the deaths in London, that on a common average, in every 60,000 healthy ſubjects, ſeven died in fourteen days, without the infliction of any diſeaſe, but what was in the common courſe of events; that knowing the fatality of ſmall pox, and riſk occaſioned by inoculation, he was early inquiſitive upon this important ſubject, both from its conſequence to mankind in general, and from his acquaintance with ſome particular families, who had ſuffered both from the natural ſmall pox and inoculation; and from thoſe who had adopted the practice, no one unfavourable event has reſulted. Hence he acquired the moſt favourable opinion of the practice, which his ſubſequent experience has not altered: that he had not known any inconveniences to follow the ſpurious ſort of cow-pox. He further ſtated, that if Dr. Jenner had kept this practice a ſecret to himſelf, he might have derived immenſe pecuniary profits; and that conſidering the apparent incredibility of the practice to common obſervation, and the ſecrecy with which the Suttonians long monopolized the inoculation of ſmall-pox, that Dr. Jenner might have excluſively kept the practice to himſelf for a long period. Upon being aſked, Whether he had ever known a patient who had been inoculated for the ſmall-pox, undergo that diſeaſe a ſecond time? he replied, that he had two relations inoculated under the Suttonian method, both of whom afterwards took the ſmall-pox in a natural way, one of whom died; and leſs than twelve months ago, he had attended two children in different families, the parents of which aſſured him that they had been inoculated for the ſmall-pox a year or two before his attendance, when both were attacked ſeverely with the natural ſmall-pox. He added, that the mode of ſmall-pox inoculation practiſed by the Suttons and Baron Dimſdale,

dale, was the ſame as now adopted; but by ſome vague pretenſions of the former, the public opinion ran very generally in their favour, till Baron Dimſdale publiſhed his account of the Suttonian method. (No. 14.)

Mr. CLINE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, ſtated, That in July, 1798, he received ſome vaccine matter from Dr. Jenner, with which he inoculated a boy who had not had the ſmall-pox; when he had gone through the ſtages of vaccine-inoculation, he tried to infect him with the ſmall-pox, by inoculation, but in vain; this circumſtance, together with the communications he received from Dr. Jenner, produced the ſtrongeſt conviction in his mind of the great utility of this practice, and he therefore recommended it ſtrongly to all his friends, amongſt whom was Sir Walter Farquhar, and he perfectly recollects the converſation relative to the emolument Dr. Jenner might derive from the practice of vaccine inoculation; but Dr. Jenner at that time declined ſettling in London. Mr. Cline looks upon it as the greateſt diſcovery ever made in the practice of phyſic, for the preſervation of the human race, as the ſmall pox had been the moſt deſtructive of all diſeaſes.

Mr. Cline was conſulted upon the caſe of a child of Mr. Auſtin at Clapton, with whom it was ſaid the cow-pox inoculation had failed; but from particular enquiries of the parents and nurſe, he was perfectly convinced the child had never received the vaccine-diſeaſe; and this evidence Mr. Taylor, the Surgeon, who inoculated it, confirmed. He thinks that experience has ſufficiently demonſtrated that perſons inoculated with the cow-pox, are incapable of receiving the ſmall-pox; and he believes that in the inſtances where the ſmall-pox has been caught, and the patient has, before the coming out of the diſeaſe, been inoculated with the cow-pox, it mitigates the virulence of the ſmall-pox. The vaccine-diſeaſe is not contagious, nor does it create any blemiſh on the human frame; nor does it excite ſcrofula, or any other diſeaſe, which is ſometimes the caſe with the inoculated ſmall-pox.

In November, 1800, he performed the operation for the ſtone on William Rench, a child in Iſaac's Ward of St. Thomas's Hoſpital. In a few days after, hearing that this boy was in great danger of catching the ſmall-pox, he directed that he ſhould be inoculated with the cow-pock matter, which took effect, and proceeded in the uſual manner: but in thirteen days after this inoculation, a few eruptions appeared that ſeemed to be variolous.

Admitting theſe eruptions were the true ſmall-pox, the time of their appearance ſhows the infection had been received before the child was inoculated with cow-pox matter; for the natural ſmall-pox frequently does not appear until ſixteen or eighteen days after the patient has been expoſed to infection.

A ſecond caſe was in November 1801, the child of Mary Solloway, in Mary's Ward of the ſame Hoſpital: this child was known to have been expoſed to the infection of the ſmall-pox, and therefore the mother permitted it to be inoculated with cow-pock matter; but in four days after, the ſmall-pox appeared, and the diſeaſe, was very ſevere; however, the child recovered.

A third caſe was a patient of Dr. Liſter's, whoſe mother had the ſmall-pox.—In ſix days after the complaint had appeared in the mother, the child was inoculated with cow-pock matter, and the complaint from this inoculation proceeded as uſual; but in about fifteen days a few eruptions appeared that were of a doubtful nature.

From the moſt minute inquiry, theſe are all the caſes which have occurred in St. Thomas's Hoſpital, where variolous eruptions have ſucceeded the vaccine-inoculation, and in each of which there can be no doubt that the patients were expoſed to the infection of ſmall-pox previous to their being inoculated. (No. 33.)

Mr. DAVID TAYLOR, Surgeon of Wooton under-Edge, Glouceſterſhire, ſpoke to caſes which had been brought before the Committee, as diſproving the efficacy of cow-pox in preventing ſmall-pox; the one a child of Mr. Auſtin of Clapton, the other of a woman at Old Sudbury. With regard to the firſt, he had inoculated the child with vaccine-matter himſelf, but did not ſee the progreſs of the diſorder, nor was the child attended by any medical perſon; but from the account given by thoſe who were with the child, he was apprehenſive at the time that the vaccine-diſeaſe had not taken effect, and ſtrongly recommended that ſhe ſhould be inoculated for ſmall-pox, which ſhe afterwards caught in the natural way. He ſtated, that a full and minute inveſtigation of the ſecond caſe had been made by five or ſix perſons, who were unanimous in their opinion that the woman at Old Sudbury had never had the cow-pox. His own practice in vaccine inoculation has been conſiderable, and he has inoculated about 2000 perſons without a ſingle failure; nor has he met with any ulcerations, humours, or diſeaſes following it,

ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to be excited by it. He has inoculated a large proportion of his patients with variolous-matter afterwards, without any diſeaſe being produced. He further ſtated, that he was acquainted with the extent of Dr. Jenner's medical practice before he left Glouceſterſhire, where he was ſituated in a very populous neighbourhood, without any practiſing phyſician within 16 miles; well ſupported, and of courſe in the moſt conſiderable practice; and he thought that in conſequence of his quitting his ſituation in the country, and coming to town, he had leſſened his income moſt conſiderably, as two phyſicians had ſucceeded to the ſituation which Dr. Jenner had left, both of whom are in conſiderable practice; and of courſe Dr. Jenner's former ſituation cannot be re-attainable. (No 40)

Mr. JORDAN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, two or three years ago inoculated between one and two hundred with vaccine-matter; ſome matter was received by him from the Apothecary of the Inoculation Hoſpital (over which Dr. Woodville preſides) for vaccine, which proved to be variolous; the patients, not being prepared for it, were very ill, but recovered; he has avoided theſe miſtakes ſince, by taking the matter himſelf from the patient; and has learnt by Dr. Jenner's publication how to diſtinguiſh and ſelect the proper time for taking it, ſince which no miſtake of the kind above-mentioned has occurred. He is of opinion that errors of that kind brought vaccine-inoculation for a time into diſrepute. (No. 25.)

Mr. GARDNER has known Dr. Jenner more than twenty-two years, and been in the conſtant practice of hearing his medical opinions and diſcoveries. It was in the month of May, 1780, that Dr. Jenner firſt informed him of the particular nature of the cow-pox as a ſure preventive from ſmall-pox, and the theory he had framed on the ſubject; declaring his full and perfect confidence that it might be continued in perpetuity of inoculation from one human being to another, in the ſame way with the ſmall-pox, and in time ſuperſede that diſeaſe. (No. 26.)

Dr. THORNTON, Phyſician to the Mary-le-Bonne Diſpenſary, ſtated the caſe of two children belonging to Lord Somerville's coachman, whom he inoculated three years ago, with what he ſuppoſed to be true cow pox matter; the matter from which the inoculation was performed at that early period of vaccine-inoculation, was taken indiſcriminately, as long as there appeared a puſtule from whence matter could be procured, he being unacquainted at that time, that the cow-pox inoculation ceaſed to produce the diſeaſe after a certain period, which was known to Dr. Jenner, and publiſhed by him, and forms one of the important diſcoveries reſpecting the new practice; he was ſome time afterwards informed that theſe two children had the ſmall-pox, and upon examining their arms, there were found no ſcars, which is a criterion that theſe children had not had the true cow-pox, and he was confirmed in this belief by the mother of the children declaring that the puſtules had advanced more rapidly than in the true cow-pox; this caſe appears to him important, as exhibiting a proof that all other caſes adduced againſt the general principle of ſecurity from vaccine-inoculation, muſt ariſe from want of acquaintance of the inoculator with the period when to take the matter; which difficulty he deems to be now completely done away, by Dr. Jenner having elucidated a ſubject before involved in much obſcurity. He further ſtates, that matter taken from a puſtule, which was a week old, never failed to produce the true cow-pox; but in the aforementioned inſtances of the two children, he has great reaſon to believe it was taken the fourteenth day, or later: he ſtates another ſource of ſpurious caſes in the lancet being corroded with the cow-pox matter, on which it is placed; he inoculated a week before ſome patients from the ſame matter with which he inoculated the afore-mentioned children, who went through the diſeaſe in a regular way; one patient in particular has been, during theſe laſt three years, inoculated with ſmall-pox matter at leaſt twelve different times; he has even ſlept with a perſon who died of the natural ſmall-pox, and has been otherways expoſed, but could not take the infection: he ſays, when he was in the north, at Lord Lonſdale's, he inoculated upwards of one thouſand perſons, and completely ſatisfied himſelf, and all the medical practitioners in that part of England, that the cow-pox was a mild diſeaſe, hardly deſerving that appellation; not contagious, never diſfiguring the perſon, never producing blindneſs, never fatal, nor exciting other diſeaſes; equally ſafe, whether during the period of pregnancy, or the earlieſt infancy, or extreme old age.—(No. 20.)

Earl BERKELEY ſtated, That his youngeſt ſon was inoculated with the cow-pox, by Dr. Jenner, at ſix months old, and went regularly through its courſe; about a year after a maid-ſervant in the family caught the ſmall-pox in the natu-

ral

ral way, and was attended by Mr. Robert Pope, ſurgeon, from Staines, who pronounced the girl to be in a very dangerous ſituation; having in the houſe at that time three perſons who had been inoculated with the cow-pox, the child above-mentioned, a maid ſervant, and a little girl, and being deſirous of proving the efficacy of vaccine inoculation, he ſent for Dr. Jenner and permitted him to inoculate the child and one of the girls with variolous matter, taken from the maid-ſervant; the ſmall-pox took no manner of effect on either of them (the girl had been inoculated with vaccine matter four years before) the other girl that was not inoculated attended on the maid ſervant the whole time until her death, and reſiſted the infection.—The effluvia in that part of the houſe was ſo offenſive, that all the ſervants were obliged to be removed to another part of the houſe. Lord Berkeley further ſtated, That there is an old ſervant now in his family, ſeventy-two years of age, who had the cow-pox, from milking cows, when a boy of fifteen, who has never been in the leaſt cautious in guarding againſt the ſmall-pox, but has expoſed himſelf repeatedly, without being ſenſible of its effects; and Lord Berkeley once ſaw him, himſelf, ſitting next a boy who had the ſmall-pox viſibly out upon him. (No. 6.)

Robert Pope, ſurgeon, at Staines, attended the maid-ſervant from whom Earl Berkeley's ſon and the girl were inoculated with variolous matter; he depoſed to the virulence of the diſeaſe, and to her death in conſequence. His opinion was not favourable to vaccine-inoculation on the firſt publication of it; but he is ſince pretty well convinced, that if properly conducted, it is a preventive of ſmall-pox, and he has practiſed it himſelf with ſucceſs. (No. 7.)

The Rev. G. C. Jenner is converſant in the practice of the vaccine-inoculation, and has inoculated three thouſand perſons, without meeting with one unfavourable caſe, although he has inoculated perſons from the earlieſt infancy to eighty years of age, and under thoſe circumſtances in which it would not be prudent or indeed ſafe to inoculate with variolous virus, ſuch as children at the time of dentition, and women in every ſtage of pregnancy, from the firſt month to the laſt week. Upwards of two hundred of his patients have ſince been inoculated with active ſmall-pox matter, and at leaſt an equal number expoſed to contagious effluvia, but in no one inſtance was the ſmall-pox produced. On the arms of ſome of thoſe inoculated with ſmall-pox, a ſlight local inflammation ſhewed itſelf, which diſappeared in four or five days; ſome of theſe perſons were put to the teſt of the ſmall-pox, after a period of a year. The perfect puſtule is always to be diſtinguiſhed from the imperfect or ſpurious, by thoſe who have paid a proper attention to the practice of vaccine-inoculation. He believes that vaccine inoculation will frequently ſuperſede the infection of the ſmall pox, when the patient has been expoſed to a variolated atmoſphere previous to the inoculation, in confirmation of which he related a caſe under his own immediate obſervation. A boy, infected with the natural ſmall-pox, came home to his father's cottage; four days after the eruption had appeared upon this boy, the family (none of whom had ever had the ſmall-pox) conſiſting of the father, mother, and five children, were inoculated with vaccine virus; on the arm of the mother it failed to produce the leaſt effect, and ſhe had the ſmall-pox; but the ſix others had the cow-pox in the uſual mild way, and were not affected with the ſmall-pox, although they were in the ſame room, and the children ſlept in the ſame bed with their brother, who was confined to it with the natural ſmall-pox, and ſubſequently they ſlept with their mother. He is of opinion, that if the practice of vaccine-inoculation is univerſally adopted, it will in a ſhort time annihilate the ſmall-pox. He has known many inſtances of the infection not taking in the early part of his practice, owing to his uſing vaccine-virus taken at too advanced a ſtage of the diſeaſe; but ſince he has made it a rule never to inoculate with matter after the eighth or ninth day of the diſeaſe, he has ſeldom met with a failure; he inoculated two hundred and thirty-eight individuals on the ſame day, with recent fluid-virus, taken on the eighth day of the diſeaſe, and every one of them had the cow-pox in the moſt perfect manner. The progreſs of the cow-pox is in general uniform; he has ſeen a few exceptions, one or two caſes have occurred when the progreſs of the diſeaſe has been retarded for at leaſt a fortnight before there were any viſible appearances of the inoculation having ſucceeded; the courſe of the ſpurious diſorder is univerſally quicker than the perfect, ſo as to form a certain criterion between the ſorts in every caſe which has come under his obſervation; when the puſtule aſſumes the genuine character, the patient may be conſidered as ſafe from any future attack of the ſmall-pox, although there has been no

apparent conſtitutional indiſpoſition. (No. 8.)

Dr. JOSEPH MARSHALL, Phyſician Extraordinary to the King of Naples, firſt began to inoculate in the ſummer of 1799, in Glouceſterſhire, having received inſtructions on this ſubject from Dr. Jenner. In July, 1800, recommended by Dr. John Walker, who aſſiſted him in ſome of theſe inoculations, he commenced this practice on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Endymion, eleven of whoſe crew were inoculated, and went through the vaccine diſeaſe without any remiſſion of their ordinary duty, or any deprivation of their uſual allowance of wine or proviſions. He alſo inoculated ſuch ſoldiers of the garriſon of Gibraltar, as had not had the ſmall-pox; the plague, at this time, prevented the garriſon from receiving the uſual ſupplies of freſh proviſions from Barbary; and Spain was ſhut againſt them by the war; their food in conſequence was principally ſalt proviſions ſent from England, and they generally indulged in drinking new wine; this diet, added to the exceſſes which ſoldiers uſually commit, put the cow-pox to a ſevere trial, eſpecially when it is further conſidered that they, whilſt under inoculation, performed their ordinary regimental duties; and ſo far was the cow-pox from preventing their doing this, that not a ſingle caſe occurred where any application was requiſite to the inoculated part, though the heat of the atmoſphere was frequently upwards of ninety degrees; in corroboration of which the ſurgeon-major's certificate was produced. At Minorca the ſame ſucceſs attended the inoculation, where it was alſo generally introduced amongſt the inhabitants; and their medical men were inſtructed in the practice; ſuch ſeamen alſo on board of the Britiſh fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Keith, as had not had the ſmall-pox, were inoculated with the cow-pox. At Malta, its practice was alſo generally introduced both among the troops and inhabitants; and an hoſpital, called the Jennerian Inſtitution, was eſtabliſhed by the governor, for the inoculation of the poor. In this iſland the ravages of the ſmall-pox had always been dreadful; and ſome of the men of war then in the harbour, had the ſmall-pox on board, and had buried ſeveral men; this apprehenſion was alſo entertained by the Admiral and General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who each iſſued general orders for the inoculation of ſuch ſeamen and ſoldiers, under their reſpective commands, as had not had the ſmall-pox. A certificate, confirming the above facts, was delivered in, ſigned by Sir Alexander Ball, governor of Malta. In Sicily, the ſmall-pox had been, if poſſible, ſtill more fatal than in Malta; for the computation of deaths, occaſioned by it in the year preceding his arrival, exceeded eight thouſand in the city of Palermo alone: the introduction of the cow-pox was therefore received with enthuſiaſm, and an hoſpital, ſimilar to that at Malta, was immediately eſtabliſhed by his Sicilian Majeſty; and although the ſmall-pox, ſoon after his arrival in the city, again appeared, it was immediately ſtopped by vaccine inoculation, which was alſo extended through the whole iſland. The benefits received at Palermo from the cow-pox excited a great wiſh for its practice in Naples, where the ſmall-pox has always been conſidered as very fatal. An hoſpital was alſo there eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty, and the practice of vaccine-inoculation was ſpeedily adopted throughout the whole kingdom; His Majeſty having commanded that children to be inoculated, attended by ſurgeons to be inſtructed in the practice, ſhould be ſent from each province to the hoſpital at Naples, to carry both the knowledge of the diſeaſe, and the practice of it into their reſpective provinces. On his leaving Naples, the witneſs received very honourable teſtimonials from His Sicilian Majeſty, which were produced. He alſo extended this practice to other parts of Europe, to Rome, Leghorn, and Genoa, and in every inſtance, where tried, he found it reſiſt the infection of ſmall-pox. He never heard that any ſuch mode of inoculation had been practiſed or known in thoſe countries before; and as an example of the diſbelief entertained by the medical men of Naples, he related a trial which they inſtituted ſoon after his arrival there, and without his knowledge, at the Foundling Hoſpital; where they firſt inoculated with the cow-pox a conſiderable number of children; and after they had paſſed through the diſeaſe, expoſed them to all poſſible modes of infection of the ſmall-pox, both by inoculation, and by making them ſleep in the bed with people infected with the ſmall-pox. This trial, which had excited the attention of the whole city, completely eſtabliſhed the reputation of the cow-pox; and they appointed a deputation to him, publicly to expreſs their conviction of its efficacy. He believes the number inoculated under his direction was upwards of ten thouſand; many of them were ſubjected to every poſſible means of variolous infection, which all of them reſiſted. He never did obſerve the

vaccine

vaccine inoculation to introduce or excite any other diſeaſe; on the contrary, children in a weak ſtate of health have immediately, after paſſing through the vaccine inoculation, begun to thrive and became vigorous. He is of opinion, that the ſpurious or imperfect ſort is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from the perfect diſeaſe, and that perſons who have once ſeen the true cow pox puſtule can never be miſtaken. (No. 9.)

Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS, Surgeon to the Queen's Houſehold, and to St. George's Hoſpital, has inoculated upwards of fifteen hundred perſons with vaccine-matter, not one of whom has had any untoward ſymptom; among them three of his own children, at various periods, within three years. (No. 10.)

Dr. SKEY, Phyſician to the Worceſter Infirmary, ſtated, That in the ſpring of laſt year, the ſmall pox being generally and fatally epidemic in the city of Worceſter, he ſeized the opportunity of inoculating a number of children with the cow-pox; that in the diſtrict where he inoculated the greateſt number, the ſmall-pox contagion ceaſed to exert its influence, and the number of victims gradually diminiſhed; that in every caſe which he witneſſed, the inoculated cow-pox was incomparably leſs ſevere than the natural ſmall-pox; that none of thoſe patients whom he inoculated with vaccine-matter, received the ſmall-pox afterwards, although they were conſtantly expoſed to the ſmall-pox contagion, and altho' caſes of the two diſeaſes not unfrequently occurred under the ſame roof, and at the ſame time; that he had never yet known a caſe in which any conſiderable degree of hazard was incurred by the vaccine-diſeaſe, and that he had not met with a ſingle inſtance in which, after a ſecond or third inoculation, he did not ſucceed in producing the vaccine-diſeaſe. (No. 14.)

Dr. CROFT has paid particular attention to vaccine inoculation ever ſince its firſt introduction; from that time his own children have been inoculated with it, and he has uniformly recommended it to his patients; he has even recommended infants to be inoculated at the end of the month, but he never dared to recommend the inoculation of the ſmall-pox earlier than at two years of age, except under very particular circumſtances. Upon being deſired to relate what he knew concerning the inoculation of a child of Sir George Dallas, he ſtated, that he recollected a child of Sir George Dallas's being inoculated with the vaccine-diſeaſe by Dr. Jenner; he believed, in five days from the time it was inoculated, it broke out with the ſmall-pox; it went through the diſeaſe rather favourably; he was not called in to the child till about the third or fourth day of the eruption of the ſmall-pox, when the arm inoculated appeared in the ſtate one ſhould naturally expect to find it from the fifth to the ſeventh day. He imagined that the inoculation of this child with the vaccine-matter might have ſome effect in abating the violence of the natural ſmall-pox, the eruption not being equal to what might have been expected from the violence of the firſt attack of ſmall-pox fever. Sir George Dallas has ſince had an infant of one month old inoculated with the vaccine-diſeaſe. He had ſeen children, whoſe arms had been conſiderably inflamed from being inoculated with matter taken from under the vaccine-ſcab as late as the fourteenth day, but does not know why this ſhould be called a ſpurious ſort of cow-pox, as they had none of the characters of vaccine-diſeaſe. He is of opinion, that if the vaccine-inoculation were generally introduced, it would be productive of greater bleſſings on mankind than any diſcovery that was ever made in medicine, and it would ultimately cauſe the ſmall-pox only to be remembered by name. (No. 15.)

Mr. JAMES SIMPSON, Surgeon to the Surry Diſpenſary, and to the Magdalen Hoſpital, has practiſed vaccine-inoculation, and has inoculated between fifty and ſixty patients, and in no one inſtance had any ſymptoms occurred injurious to the part inoculated, or conſtitution of the patients; and he believes them to be completely ſecure from the ſmall-pox. In one particular inſtance, the patient, a child of nine months, was covered with a cruſt commonly called the *cruſta lactea*, which generally covers the body from head to foot, and had reſiſted the uſual remedies for that diſeaſe: but on the tenth day after the infection it began to diſappear, and on the twelfth day was wholly gone, during which time not a particle of medicine was given to it; and it continued in perfect health ever ſince. (No. 16.)

Many other perſons of the firſt reſpectability, gave evidence to the ſame effect as theſe we have ſelected; and Dr. Jenner aſſured the Committee, that he was prepared to produce any number they might chooſe to examine. They informed him, that he had eſtabliſhed the allegations contained in his petition to their intire ſatisfaction. And it does not appear that any member of the houſe, when the report was taken into conſideration, entertained the ſmalleſt doubt of the Petitioner's claim on the munificence of his country.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH *of the* HISTORY *of* PURE MATHEMATICS, *tranſlated from "Traité Elementaire de Mathematiques Pures, par* LEMOINE, *Profeſſeur de Mathematiques et de Phyſique, &c.*

ALGEBRA.

[*Continued from page* 527, *Vol. xiii.*]

79. THE rectification of a curve line, firſt peformed by Neil, was only an extenſion of the new views which Wallis had opened in his Arithmetic of Infinites, a work pregnant with genius, the appearance of which may be regarded as an epocha in the progreſs of modern geometry. Guided by the thread of analogy, of which he always knew how to avail himſelf, the Engliſh analyſt obſerved, that the denominators of fractions may be conſidered as powers with negative exponents. This remark enabled Wallis to meaſure all the ſpaces, whoſe elements are inverſely as ſome powers of the abſciſſæ.

80. We alſo owe to Wallis the method known by the name of interpolation, which conſiſts in inſerting, in a progreſſion of quantities, proceeding by a certain law, one or more intermediate terms, conformable to that law. In endeavouring to interpolate, in a certain progreſſion, a term which he expected would give him the area of the circle, Wallis only found an infinite ſeries of terms, which converged more and more to the true value. Not being ſatisfied with this reſult, he invited *Lord Brounker** to ſecond his efforts; and his Lordſhip, by means of continued fractions, of which he was the inventor, gave a more juſt approximation.

81. To Brounker, geometry is alſo indebted for having firſt expreſſed the area of the hyperbola in an infinite ſeries. *Mercator*,† who had diſcovered a ſimilar ſeries, publiſhed that fine diſcovery in his *Logarithmotechnia*, which was printed in the year 1668.

82. *Barrow*,* the cotemporary of Wallis, publiſhed his Geometrical Lectures in 1669. Among the excellent inventions, which he has explained in that work, filled as it is with profound inquiries, we ought particularly to obſerve his method of drawing tangents to curves. That Engliſh Geometrician conſidered the

* Lord Brounker, Viſcount of Caſtle Lions in Ireland, was born about the year 1620, and died in 1684. When the Royal Society was firſt eſtabliſhed, he was elected Preſident, and was annually continued in that office for a period of about fifteen years.

† Nicholas Mercator was a native of the Dutchy of Holſtein, but went to England about the year 1660, and reſided in that country till his death. He was one of the firſt Members of the Royal Society. That celebrated mathematician was ſaid to have been ſo weak, as to believe in judicial aſtrology.

* Iſaac Barrow was born in London about the year 1630. His youth juſtified no great expectations; but having arrived at manhood, he made a rapid progreſs in all kinds of knowledge. His merit procured him the Greek profeſſorſhip in Cambridge, which he exchanged for that of Geometry. Barrow died in 1678.

Note by the Tranſlator.—Inſtead of any biographical addition to our author's hints reſpecting Dr. Barrow, the reader may perhaps be pleaſed to ſee a tranſlation of a curious paſſage in the preface which that conſummate geometrician, that preceptor and precurſer of Newton, has prefixed to his edition of Appollonius, publiſhed in 1675. This paſſage appears to me to poſſeſs all the ſimplicity and ſublimity, with very little of the quaintneſs, obſervable in the ſingular Dedication of Edwards's Hiſtory of Birds:

'Ο Θεὸς γεωμετρεῖ—GOD *acts geometrically.*

"*Tu autem, Domine, quantus es Geometra,*" &c.

"But how great a geometrician art thou, O Lord!"

For this ſcience knows no limits, and even human ſagacity can diſcover numberleſs new truths: but Thou perceiveſt them all at one view, without any chain of deductions, or tireſome length of demonſtrations. In other ſubjects, our intellect poſſeſſes but little power: like the imagination of brutes, it ſeems only to dream of ſome uncertain objects, concerning which there are almoſt as many opinions as there are men. But in mathematical truths, there is an univerſal agreement; in them the human mind ſeems capable of ſomething great and wonderful, &c.—Thee, therefore, I rejoice to love; to Thee I look up, ardently longing for that day, when thy immenſe and moſt holy benignity ſhall enable me to underſtand, not only theſe, but far more numerous and important truths, with a mind purged from error and prejudice, and without this ſucceſſive and laborious effort of thought."—Barrow in his *Oratio præfatoria*, on being placed in the chair of geometry, diſplays the vaſt utility of the mathematical ſciences more elegantly and forcibly than any author I know. But that piece, though brief for the ſubject, would be too long for this place. The original may be ſeen in his *Lectiones Mathem. Cantab. habitæ*, A. D. 1664, &c. and a tolerable tranſlation in Stone's Mathematical Dictionary, article *Mathematics*.

little

little triangle, whose sides are the difference of two ordinates, infinitely near to each other, their perpendicular distance, and the element of the curve, as similar to the triangle formed by the ordinate, the sub-tangent, and the tangent. He then sought, by means of the equation of the curve, the relation of the two sides of the little triangle, of which one expresses the difference and the other the distance of the two ordinates, by forming this proportion. As the difference of the two ordinates is to their distance, so is the ordinate to the subtangent. This rule, which is that of Fermat simplified, differs from the method of the differential calculus in nothing but the notation.

83. Barrow had the honour of numbering *Newton** among his pupils, and of appreciating the merit of a man who displayed the highest powers of the human intellect.

84. Scarcely had Newton commenced his mathematical studies, than he perfected the ancient methods, and invented

* Isaac Newton was born on the 25th of December, 1642, at Wolstrop, in the county of Lincoln. In his first attempts he seemed rather to invent than to study. Having but glanced over the Elements of Euclid, he passed on to the Geometry of Descartes, in which he found ideas proportioned to the force of his mind. Newton advanced in his scientific career with the most firm and rapid pace. In him we trace neither errors nor failures, and to him was properly applied the idea of Lucan on the river which waters Egypt, the source of which was unknown to the ancients :—*Men have not been permitted to trace the Nile to its weak commencement.*

Barrow, on resigning his academical chair at Cambridge, procured it for Newton, who was then but twenty-two years of age ; but in his twenty-fourth year he was in possession of two of his finest discoveries, namely, the theory of light, and the method of fluxions. In 1687, he gave to the learned world his Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, an immortal work, in which the most profound geometry is laid down as the basis of true physics, and which will always be considered as one of the most sublime productions of the human mind.

Newton having been appointed Master of the Mint in 1696, filled that station with equal genius and disinterestedness. Till his eightieth year, he possessed that uninterrupted health which he owed to his temperance. But he then began to decline, and in the beginning of the year 1727, he was attacked with the stone. In this fatal conjuncture he shewed as much firmness as he had displayed sagacity during his life. The excruciating pangs which terminated his life, extorted from him neither complaints nor murmurs. At last, in his 85th year, he slept in that tranquillity which he had always pursued. His body was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, and laid on a bed of state, whence it was carried in great pomp to the place of interment. The family of Newton have since erected a monument to his memory, on which is inscribed a most honourable epitaph, which ends thus :—*Sibi gratulentur mortales tale tantumque extitisse humani generis decus.*

Note by the Translator.—Here the author has added a French poetical paraphrase of Pope's well-known couplet :—

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night,
God said, *Let Newton be*—and all was light.

But as that paraphrase does not rise above mediocrity, I have taken the liberty to omit them, and to substitute the following lines, which I flatter myself will be the more acceptable to the reader, as they do not appear to have ever been printed, except in 1741, in *Caribbeana*, a collection of papers which were interesting to few, and therefore known to few but the West Indians *of that period*. Their author was the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn, who having been a good mathematician (Cheyne addressed his Fluxions to him in the epistolary form) was the better able to judge of the vast extent and value of Sir Isaac's discoveries and improvements.

DE NEWTONO.

Pythagora jactat Samius se fundus alumno,
Newtono gestit terra Britanna suo.
Par utriusque, quidem victuraque gloria glebæ
Dum vaga Phœbeis terra vehetur equis ;
At Samius magno tantum superatur ab Anglo,
Est quanto major terra Britanna Samo.

ON SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Samos much boasts Pythagoras's birth,
Nor Britain less th' illustrious Newton's worth.
Both isles, from each, like glory will derive,
Whilst Sol attracts the earth, their names shall live ;
But varying still in this, that Britain's son
Much farther hath the Samian sage out-done,
Than does th' extent of fam'd Britannia's isle
The narrow confines of the Samian soil.

In some accounts of Newton's life, the binomial theorem is said to be inscribed on his monument in Westminster Abbey. The same thing is affirmed in the Mathematician, p. 273, and in Stone's Mathematical Dictionary, article, *Binomial Root*. But I have more than once inspected that monument very attentively, without being able to discover the least trace of that admirable formula, which assuredly would have been the most lasting part of the monument. When Newton invented it, he might have justly exclaimed—*Exegi monumentum ære perennius !*

new

new ones. The diſcoveries which he made in his early youth, would have ſufficed to procure to any other man the reputation of a conſummate geometrician. One of his firſt inquiries was to find a general method to ſolve equations, an important part of analyſis, on which *Leibnitz** alſo laboured, and which hath called forth the exertions of ſeveral other celebrated mathematicians. He did not find that ſolution; but he conſiderably enlarged the bounds of algebra. He diſcovered a method for decompoſing, when poſſible, an equation of any dimenſion, into commenſurable factors, and he gave a rule for extracting the roots of quantities, partly commenſurable and partly incommenſurable. He alſo enriched algebra with the celebrated formula, commonly known by the name of Newton's Binomial Theorem. The infinite ſeries which this formula gives for the quadrature of the circle, was diſcovered in another manner by *James Gregory*,* who was alſo the author of many other very curious ſeries. In one word, Newton invented the method of fluxions;† Leibnitz vindicated his claim to the ſublime diſcovery; and the pretenſions of thoſe immortal men became the ſubject of a long controverſy between the Engliſh geometricians and thoſe of the Continent.

85. It appears that Newton firſt diſcovered the method of fluxions; but it is not leſs certain that Leibnitz invented the differential calculus, without borrowing any thing from Newton. On this ſubject I believe we might refer to the teſtimony of Newton himſelf, who, in his *Principia*, has thus ſpoken of the German geometrician:

86. "About ten years ago (ſays he) having exchanged ſome letters with M. Leibnitz, and having ſignified to him that I was in poſſeſſion of a method of determining the *Maxima* and *Minima*, and of drawing tangents, and which irrational quantities did not embarraſs, and having concealed my method, by tranſpoſing the letters; he returned me for anſwer, that he had fallen upon a ſimilar method, which he communicated to me, and which differed from mine in nothing but the enunciation and notation, and the idea of the generation of quantities."

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* Godfrey William, Baron of Leibnitz, was born at Leipzick in 1646. He began his ſtudies in his native country, which afforded him but indifferent aſſiſtance. He formed himſelf, ſo to ſpeak, by his active and ardent genius, and at the age of fifteen he had poſſeſſed himſelf, with incredible zeal, of all kinds of human knowledge. Poetry, hiſtory, antiquities, juriſprudence, philoſophy, mathematics, phyſic, &c. in a few years came under the dominion of his genius.

In the beginning of the year 1673, Leibnitz, having been in London, became acquainted with Mr. Oldenburg, the Secretary of the Royal Society, with whom he opened an epiſtolary correſpondence. After a ſtay of ſome months in the metropolis of England, he returned to Paris, where he had already been in 1672. Then it was that he began to apply to the higher geometry, a taſte for which he had conceived from the converſation of Huygens.

In 1676 Leibnitz returned to Germany, by the way of London, where he ſtaid but a few days, and repaired to the Court of the Elector of Hanover, who recalled him, and attached him to his intereſts. The buſineſs with which he was charged by that Prince did not hinder him from inſerting in the Leipzick Acts a number of memoirs, both phyſical and mathematical, which all bear the ſtamp of genius, and which leave us to regret that their author, diſtracted between his laborious employments, and by his taſte for metaphyſics,† had not leiſure to cultivate, excluſively, the accurate ſciences, and to give to the learned world a work, of which, according to his plan, the differential and integral calculi were to have formed the moſt conſiderable part. It was at the inſtance of Leibnitz, that Frederick I. King of Pruſſia and Elector of Brandenburg, founded the Academy of Berlin in 1701. Leibnitz was appointed Preſident of that Inſtitution, and continued in that place till his death, which happened on the 14th of November, 1716, when a fit of the gout ſeizing on his nobler organs, almoſt immediately deprived him of life.

† Leibnitz was a metaphyſician as well as a mathematician.—See his correſpondence with Dr. Samuel Clarke, in which, however, that celebrated German makes, *comparatively*, but a poor figure. *Tranſlator.*

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* James Gregory was born in Scotland in 1636, and lived ſeveral years in Italy. On returning to his native country, in 1670, he was appointed Profeſſor of the Mathematics at St. Andrews. He was advancing rapidly in the ſteps of Newton, and was inſpiring the greateſt expectations, when a premature death carried him off in 1675.

Dr. James Gregory was the brother of Dr. David Gregory, the great aſtronomer. Their family has been remarkable for genius, eſpecially in the mathematics. See the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Gregory*. *Tranſlator.*

† What we call a *differential*, Newton calls a *Fluxion*; and what we call an *integral*, he calls a *fluent*. The method of fluxions anſwers to the *calculus differentialis*; and the inverſe method of fluxions, to the *calculus integralis*.

87. This

87. This paragraph we read in the editions of 1713 and 1714; and though it has been ſuppreſſed in the edition of 1726, the defenders of Leibnitz will always have it in their power to appeal to the teſtimony and the conſcience of Newton.

88. It appears that Leibnitz might have remained in quiet poſſeſſion of part of the honour redounding from the diſcovery of the new calculus, if he had done more juſtice to Newton. In ſome letters which he had written to perſons in England, he claimed the invention excluſively, which drew forth ſome very diſagreeable remarks upon the prior rights of Newton. In 1708, *Keill** publiſhed, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, a paper in which he expreſsly affirmed, that Newton was the firſt inventor of the method of fluxions, and that Leibnitz, when he publiſhed it in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipſick, had only changed the name and the notation.

89. Leibnitz, inſulted by this charge of plagiariſm, demanded, in a letter to the Secretary of the Royal Society of London, that Keill ſhould retract what he had advanced. Keill, inſtead of this, returned for anſwer a long letter, in which he ſtated all the proofs which he had, to ſhow, not only that Newton had preceded Leibnitz, but alſo that he had given the German geometrician ſo many ſpecimens of his calculus, that it could not eſcape a man even of ordinary underſtanding. The Royal Society of London appointed a Committee to conſult the original papers. They gave no opinion on the merits of the caſe; but they reſolved that Keill had not injured Leibnitz, by affirming that Newton was the firſt inventor of the method of fluxions.

90. The controverſy, however, was continued. A common friend of Newton and Leibnitz tried to bring them to a mutual explanation. But this attempt only ſerved to increaſe their ill-humour; Leibnitz perſiſting in his denial of Newton's right of priority; and Newton refuſing to Leibnitz what he had formerly conceded to him. At laſt, the death of Leibnitz put an end to the diſpute.

91. It is now generally agreed, every where but in England, that Newton and Leibnitz attained the ſame object by the force of their genius, but by purſuing different methods; Newton by regarding fluxions as the ſimple proportions of naſcent and evaneſcent quantities; and Leibnitz, by conſidering that, in a ſeries of quantities increaſing or decreaſing, the difference between the two conſecutive terms may become infinitely ſmall, that is, leſs than any finite aſſignable magnitude.

92. If the method of fluxions be the moſt luminous, if it has the merit of anticipating the objections which may be made againſt different orders of infinitely ſmall quantities; the differential calculus poſſeſſes the advantage of conducting us to the ſame reſults by a leſs difficult path.

(Algebra to be continued.)

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* John Keill, M. D. Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in Oxford, and Member of the Royal Society of London, was a native of Scotland, and died in 1721, in the 50th year of his age. The works of that able man are in very great eſtimation among the learned.

His brother, James Keill, M. D. was alſo a good mathematician. *Tranſlator.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* MODE *of* KILLING SEALS.

ON the ſouth ſide of the iſle of Zante, is a village named Agala. Its inhabitants, in addition to the agricultural labors which are common to them with the other iſlanders, avail themſelves of their ſituation to carry on the ſeal-fiſhery. They live at the diſtance of only two miles from the ſea, which, nevertheleſs, they cannot reach without deſcending precipices, of which the bare aſpect is ſufficient to inſpire terror. Thoſe mountaineers, however, having acquired intrepidity from habit, deſcend to the ſea ſide with aſtoniſhing agility, only ſupporting themſelves by a thick rope faſtened to a tree or the point of a rock.

At the water-edge, the rocks that border the ſea are full of caverns, into which the ſeals retire to ſleep, and to bring forth their young. To penetrate into theſe caverns, it is neceſſary for the adventurer to wade in the water almoſt chin-deep, taking care to hold aloft the piſtol with which he intends to ſhoot his game. If the ſeal happen to be aſleep at the time, ſucceſs is certain: but, if awake, at the approach of his enemy he violently darts into the water; in which caſe the greateſt dexterity is requiſite to hit him in the head, the only place where the ſhot is mortal: in any other part, the wound would be but ſlight, and inſufficient to prevent his eſcape.

When the mountaineer has killed the ſeal, he flays him in the cavern, and takes away only the ſkin and fat, leaving all the reſt of the animal to be devoured by the

the birds or carried off by the waves. The ſkin, being properly dreſſed, ſerves to make ſhoes, which are found more durable than thoſe of neat's leather. The fat is melted and reduced to oil, which thoſe peaſants burn in their lamps, and which gives a clearer light, and laſts longer, than olive-oil: but the ſmell which it emits while burning is intolerable to any perſon whoſe olfactory nerves are not habituated to it, as thoſe of the inhabitants of Agala.—The ſpring is the moſt convenient ſeaſon for this ſpecies of fiſhery.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

(*Continued from page* 424 *of Vol. xiii.*)

CASE V.

I DIP into my file of papers, and meet with the caſe of Ruſby. The proceedings in this caſe have been ſo well expoſed by Sir Thomas Turton, that I ſhall paſs on, with too much certainty of ſoon ſtumbling upon another. I ſhall only obſerve, that Sir Thomas has made ſome conceſſions which he would not have made if he had had time to follow, as far as his principles would have led him, and which cannot fail to give a handle to the foes of foreſtalling, if the foes of foreſtalling ſhould ever deſcend to reaſoning. But how ſeldom has this been done by any men who could employ force!

CASE VI.

"The Sheep-market to-day would have been very reaſonable if it had not been for thoſe horrible vermin the engroſſers. They were very abundant, and muſt have ſold at a low price, if they had not been bought up by theſe peſts of ſociety." This is the manner in which the argument is carried on by the advocates of perſecution. The real meaning of this rhetoric is this:—So great a number of ſheep happened to be brought on a particular day, that they muſt have been ſold a great deal under the average price of the markets, if thoſe farmers, who had not capital enough to afford to drive them home again, and keep them till another market-day, had not been aſſiſted by the capital of the middle-men. Let us ſuppoſe theſe middle-men thus addreſſing the owners of the ſheep:—"You are obliged to ſell your ſheep for leſs than they will bring at any future market, on account of the accidental glut of to-day. We will lend you money on the ſecurity of your ſheep. Come again at a future time: repay the money, with intereſt, and the keep of the ſheep, and you ſhall have them again. Or, if you doubt whether we are right in our calculation reſpecting the average price of the markets, we will give you *more* for your ſheep than the ſum for which you will be obliged to ſell them to butchers who do not want them now, but who will buy them merely becauſe they muſt be ſold; but *leſs* than we think the average price, and take our chance for the profit that we expect to make upon them." The advantage of either of theſe modes is, that the farmer is no longer diſtreſſed by the ſmallneſs of his capital, and the public has the benefit of an equable market. If thoſe "engroſſers" had not exiſted, and the owners of the ſheep had been too poor to turn engroſſers, the price of the ſheep muſt have fallen ſo low as to tempt the butchers to be engroſſers. Let it not be imagined that the conſumer would have bought mutton cheaper. The butchers would have bought the ſheep with their own, or even with borrowed money, and would have kept them till there ſhould be a demand. They too would have bought on ſpeculation, but with a proſpect of greater gain to themſelves, and leſs to the growers of the article; and, therefore, with real diſadvantage to the public. Speculators by profeſſion are ſometimes obliged to ſell for leſs than they paid. Nobody thinks that the public is a loſer by this. Let the trade of ſpeculation be free, and the competition will prevent the public from ever being a loſer by ſpeculation gaining too much. If the profits are ever exorbitant, it is becauſe the trade is contraband.

MISORHETOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the moſt uſeful and important diſcoveries, on their firſt introduction, meet with oppoſition from prejudice, intereſt or envy, is a fact too well known to require much illuſtration. With what violence and acrimony has not even the vaccine inoculation, one of the moſt important diſcoveries of ancient or modern times, been oppoſed by ſome men under the influence of one or more of theſe motives? Prejudices founded upon long habits and common example, will not readily yield even to the evidence of facts. Your Magazine for June contains a new inſtance of this kind. You have inſerted in that number of your intereſting Miſcellany, a letter from a *Conſtant Reader*, on the ſubject of the New Improvements made in Tanning. The au-

thor of that letter, no doubt from the moſt laudable motive, *juſtice to the public as well as the manufacturer*, has thought proper to contradict the account you had given of the buſineſs in a preceeding number, and kindly offers you "better information on this point than you ſeem to be in poſſeſſion of."

Unfortunately, this ſuperior information is founded upon groundleſs rumours and vague reports. The writer talks of ſuppoſed facts, the nature and circumſtances of which he ſeems to be little acquainted with. I give him credit for the ſincerity of the motive which he profeſſes, the good of the public, and hope that, conſiſtently with that view, he will permit me to correct ſome unintentional miſtatements of his, and particularly the inferences he draws from them.

"Mr. Deſmond, (he ſays,) I have underſtood firſt introduced the *practice*, and in connection, I believe, with a Mr. Biggen ——eſtabliſhed a tannery near to Weſtminſter-bridge." So far his information is accurate enough; but what follows, and particularly the inference he draws from it, is not altogether ſo. "In this ſituation, (he adds), theſe gentlemen were at liberty to avail themſelves of all the advantages derivable from the new proceſs; but *I do not underſtand* that they continue to purſue the plan—a pretty ſtrong preſumption that it was not found advantageous to them as individuals."

The connection between theſe gentlemen was diſſolved ſome years ago, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves; it is therefore true, as your Conſtant Reader underſtands, that ſince that diſſolution they do not continue to purſue that or any other plan together; but it by no means follows, nor is it true in fact, that in the tannery near Weſtminſter-bridge the new proceſs is diſcontinued. If your Conſtant Reader will take the trouble of inquiring, he will find, that the only deviation introduced there, from the original plan, was the effect of neceſſity, not of choice. The vats being few in number, and of ſmall dimenſions, the want of ſufficient room to ſuſpend the hides and ſkins in, rendered it neceſſary to lay them one over the other according to the old practice, in which ſituation they require frequent *handling*. This the writer of the letter will probably not conſider as an improvement: the inconvenience which produced it is about to be remedied, and the manufactory ſhortly to be carried to a reſpectable extent——more than a ſtrong preſumption, that it is found advantageous.

Your Conſtant Reader denies that in the operation properly called tanning, "the ratio of a day, by the new proceſs, to a month, by the old, is by any means correct." Of this correctneſs however many have frequently been eye-witneſſes: but if he will not take my word for it, and wiſhes to be convinced of his miſtake, I beg leave to refer him to the 8th vol. of the Repertory of Arts, &c. p. 350, & ſeq.

But, as your Conſtant Reader juſtly obſerves, the important queſtion is, whether the public is likely to be benefited by the new proceſs or not? Though he does not tell us that he ever knew of an experiment properly made to aſcertain the merits of it, he ſays, that, *if he is rightly informed*, experiments have been made at ſeveral manufactories: he then aſks, are there any of *extent* which continue to purſue it?

It would have been more ſatisfactory if this gentleman had informed us when, where, or by whom, the experiments had been made, and what the reſult was. If he had ſtated even one trial fairly conducted which did not ſucceed, his aſſertion might have been of ſome weight; and as to his queſtion, whether there are any manufactories of extent which continue to uſe the new proceſs, the anſwer is, *Yes*. He may not perhaps be diſpoſed to admit, as proper examples, Mr. Seguin's manufactory near Paris, which, as he may read in the 2d volume of the Monthly Magazine, page 719, was in the beginning of 1796 already capable of tanning yearly fifty thouſand ox-hides, two hundred thouſand calf-ſkins, &c. and where ſince than four times that number of hides have been annually tanned, beſides ſeveral other manufactories on the ſame plan eſtabliſhed in different departments of France. But if he muſt have examples at home, and will take the trouble of going to Birmingham, he will find one capable of manufacturing more leather in a year than perhaps any two manufactories in England upon the old plan. He will hear of ſeveral others, though upon a leſs extenſive ſcale, in Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, and other neighbouring counties. If he viſits Yaxley, in Huntingdonſhire, he will find one where the new proceſs has been very extenſively and ſucceſsfully purſued for ſome years. This may be ſufficient to anſwer all that gentleman's queſtions and remove his doubts.

He proceeds, "Mr. Seguin, *it is ſaid*, has, *in a great meaſure*, diſcontinued the new proceſs, and that in a country which preſents greater facilities in it than England does, bark being an article procured at an eaſy rate."

It would ſeem neceſſary to ſtate preciſely *in what meaſure* Mr. Seguin has diſcontinued it. Alterations and improvements in the form and dimenſions of his apparatus, may have been neceſſary from local circumſtances: he may, in ſome caſes, make leſs uſe than formerly of the gallic and ſulphuric acids, for unhairing the hides; but neither of theſe caſes has any thing to do with the principle of the proceſs: modifications may, and muſt, be obſerved in the application of it, according to circumſtances; but the principle itſelf is ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, as never to be ſhaken, and neither Mr. Seguin, the original inventor, nor any other perſon who underſtands it, has ever yet abandoned it.

Your Conſtant Reader thinks, but does not ſay why, the new proceſs is more expenſive than the old. Moſt aſſuredly it cannot be on account of labour, becauſe it requires much leſs of it than the old mode; the daily operation of *handling* being totally ſuppreſſed. It muſt then be on account of bark, as he plainly inſinuates. But if he imagines that it requires more bark to tan a given weight of leather in one way than another, he will find few people of his opinion, becauſe it is well known that the quantity of *tannin* abſorbed by the leather is what gives it weight. Now it is univerſally admitted that the leather tanned by the new proceſs is conſiderably heavier than by the old; and in this ſenſe, no doubt, more bark is converted into leather; but this conſideration is manifeſtly in favour of the manufacturer.

But is the bark more liable to be waſted or loſt in the new than the old proceſs? Apparently much leſs; and if in any particular caſe a waſte or loſs of bark takes place, it muſt be the fault of the manufacturer. The mode pointed out by the new proceſs of aſcertaining whether the bark is completely *ſpent* or not, is ſo ſimple and ſo infallible, that it is ſcarcely poſſible to be miſtaken in it; nor, is it more difficult, after the tannin is reduced to a fluid ſtate, to aſcertain whether it is totally abſorbed from the liquor by the leather, which cannot imbibe more than is neceſſary to ſaturate it: and, in both caſes, a little attention is ſufficient to prevent the poſſibility of a loſs or waſte of bark.

Your Conſtant Reader roundly affirms, "that the new proceſs is not calculated for general uſe in tanneries——and that, if it were generally practiſed, it would prove an injury to a *conſiderable part* of the hides and ſkins."

We muſt withhold our aſſent from theſe aſſertions, until ſome better reaſon is alleged for them, than what we have hitherto ſeen. In the mean time may we beg to know why the leather is more liable to be injured in *general* than in particular caſes? What *part* of it, and why a *part* only, and not the *whole*, is thus injured?

Much more may be ſaid on this apparently important ſubject, but I fear this letter is already too long: however, before I conclude, may I beg leave to remind your Conſtant Reader of the adage *tentare non nocet*, and obſerve to him that the mere conjectures of an *inexperienced* man, whatever his candour and ſagacity may be in other reſpects, can have no weight in this, when compared with the poſitive evidence of many who have had long and extenſive practice in the buſineſs.

I am, Sir,

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your admit into your valuable Miſcellany philological diſquiſitions on the dead languages, allow me, through that medium, to inquire of ſome learned reader, whether there are many inſtances in the Greek Tragic Poets of the augment being omitted, and whether any Ionic peculiarity may be tolerated in the poets of the Attic dialect.

The very learned and ingenious Profeſſor Porſon ſays in his preface to the Hecuba of Euripides——"Plane perſuaſum habeo, non licuiſſe in Attico ſermone augmentum abjicere."

A paſſage has juſt met my eye in the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, where the augment is rejected contrary to this canon.

Ανωγεν ηριας φοιβος εριφανως αναξ—ver. 95, Œdip. Tyr.

In ανωγεν the augment is omitted.

I ſhall eſteem it a favour, if any perſon verſed in the Greek Tragic Poets will inform me whether there are many inſtances of the kind, and whether they are looked upon as proceeding from the careleſsneſs and inattention of tranſcribers.

Chipping-Barnet, Your's, &c.

July 3, 1802. WM. MARR.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various periodical publications that have been projected in the courſe of the laſt half century, reviews of new books have held a diſtinguiſhed place. The idea was plauſible and popular; the encouragement prompt and ample. The benefits to literature, and to the public, expected from ſuch regiſters, were too obvious and important not to meet the hearty good wiſhes of moſt readers. How pleaſing and convenient, to have a regular regiſter of all new publications, and an account of all that is moſt important in them. How uſeful thus, not only to be appriſed of whatever new books come forth on the ſubjects we are moſt intereſted in, but alſo to be informed of their particular merits and contents, for directing our choice or rejection, and to be amuſed and inſtructed by abſtracts judiciouſly made from them, and, in ſhort, a condenſed epitome of the whole works!—With ſuch flattering ideas, we pleaſed and congratulated ourſelves, eagerly encouraging ſuch obliging critics and reviewers, without dreaming of any adverſe conſequences reſulting from them. How could we ſuſpect any thing diſaſtrous from ſuch obliging, good, and able men? They could have no end in view but the public good. Who could harbour a thought of their ever being actuated by the mean paſſions of jealouſy, envy, malice, and all uncharitableneſs; of turning their privilege of concealed Reviewers to all the purpoſes of a job, to miſlead the public mind—to abuſe its confidence—to puff off the very traſh of their own connections and their friends—to miſrepreſent and condemn the moſt valuable works of others; thus concealedly and implicitly deceiving the public by falſe notions, to the great diſcouragement of true and genuine literature?

From ſuch diſaſtrous conſequences, at firſt unforeſeen or overlooked, but which experience afterwards evinced to be but too poſſible, we have been induced to think that Reviews, as they are now partially conducted, tend rather to vitiate than to improve the public taſte; and that, unleſs they return to the original plan of a fair analyſis of contents, and an impartial account of ſtyle and manner, we can hardly help wiſhing that Reviews may be completely diſcountenanced by all literary men. Works of real and ſterling merit made their way properly before there were Reviewers to direct or to miſlead the public judgment; and why may they not do the ſame again?

I have been led into theſe reflections by the obſervation and report of many flagrant inſtances of the abuſe of privilege in Reviewers, to the annoyance of true learning and modeſt merit. It would be endleſs to attempt to expoſe or repeat all the inſtances of cruel injuſtice that have been practiſed by theſe concealed tyrants. I ſhall at preſent only advert to one particular inſtance, becauſe it is a caſe in which the ſubject is at preſent of very great importance to the nation, and againſt an individual unconſcious of provoking aſſault. The caſe here alluded to is relative to the improvement of the harbour of London, chiefly by means of a new bridge over the Thames, and extenſive wharfs. On this occaſion, two ingenious engineers, among ſeveral others, Meſſrs. Telford and Douglaſs, announced their propoſal for a caſt-iron bridge, of a ſingle arch only, inſtead of the preſent London-bridge, which ſhould be of a height ſufficient to admit trading ſhips of conſiderable burden to ſail through the arch, and ſo proceed with their cargoes as far as Blackfriars-bridge. This propoſal, from its own magnitude, and the importance of its object to the public, became greatly intereſting, and the ſubject of very general converſation. The Parliament of the nation were even impreſſed with the magnificence and grandeur of the object, to that degree, as to appoint a ſelect committee of members for properly examining this propoſal, and conducting the inquiry and concerns relating to it.

To accompliſh this the more effectually, beſide the exhibition of the models and drawings, they cauſed magnificent engravings of the deſigns to be executed, which they communicated to a number of ſcientific and profeſſional men, the moſt able and likely to give advice on ſo important an occaſion, together with copies of a collection of intereſting queries relating to the project, to which they requeſted their anſwers. This was a very wiſe and prudent meaſure in the committee, and well calculated to enſure ſafety and ſucceſs in their deliberations.

Among ſeveral of the public profeſſors of the univerſities, and other learned philoſophers conſulted on this occaſion, was alſo Dr. Hutton, the profeſſor of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, who was deemed peculiarly proper for reference on a ſubject which had formerly engaged his attention and employed his

pen, on an occaſion which produced an ingenious tract on the ſubject of bridge-building, near 30 years before; a work which procured him high encomiums from the moſt experienced engineers and ſcientific men. This tract having been long out of print, and eagerly enquired after, he was induced to give a new edition of it, which came out in two weeks after the project of the new bridge had been mentioned to him, and exactly as in its original ſtate. This had no particular reference to the new project, though it ſeems it was thought that perhaps ſome uſeful hints might be afforded by it: however, the author announced, in the preface, his intention to prepare another on the ſubject, which, it was underſtood, might contain his more mature thoughts on the ſubject, and perhaps on the new project in particular.

Matters were in this proſperous ſtate, every perſon concerned uniting their endeavours in an amicable manner, to give the beſt advice and aſſiſtance in his power; when an account of Dr. Hutton's tract came out in the Monthly Review for March 1802, evidently moſt hoſtile to his endeavours and uſefulneſs. This attack, it is ſuppoſed, came from the pen of a young man, of no particular experience in the ſubject of the book, but who, it ſeems, had in ſome inſtances before, in the ſame way, ſhewn a determined and indecent hoſtility to ſeveral of Dr. Hutton's publications. This freſh attack of the Reviewer, from whatever cauſe his pique may ariſe, was at once more flagrant in its nature, and more miſchievous in its tendency, as relating to a ſubject at preſent of immediate and public concern.—Regardleſs, however, of all poſſible conſequences, public and private, the Monthly Review is thus proſtituted to the gratification of private pique and juvenile raſhneſs. How illiberal, Sir, and contradictory of the boaſted profeſſions of impartiality and ſerious deliberation made by Reviewers! Whoever glances over the review of the book in queſtion, is ſtrongly impreſſed with the hoſtile intention of the Reviewer, and of ſeveral injurious inſinuations, which, it ſeems, have ſince been awkwardly relinquiſhed by him, viz. in the Reviews for May and June, in which, however, he has renewed the attack with other erroneous and injurious aſſertions.

To juſtify theſe honeſt reflections, Sir, let us juſt in a few lines conſider only ſome parts of this very imperfect and obnoxious account. The general caſt of that ſhort account is declamatory, inſidious, contemptuous, imperfect, and any thing but fair, juſt, and impartial.

The Reviewer begins his account in this manner: "Men of the pen have ſeldom very great ſkill in conquering kingdoms, but they have ſtrong inclination to give advice. The ſame may be ſaid of *ſpeculative* men. However inefficient in the actual formation of machinery, they have ſtill a great inclination to inſtruct the mechanic and architect; but the inſtructions are generally ſlighted, and the ſuggeſtions treated as mere airy ſpeculations—as the ſerious triflings of a theoriſt, claiming rank only among thoſe unſubſtantial ſyſtems which the pride of calculation is continually erecting, and which time and experience are conſtantly overthrowing."—Now, Sir, to what purpoſe is all this declamation? Is this the way fairly to review the book in queſtion—to render juſtice to the public and to the occaſion? Or is it not meant, without reaſon, to overwhelm the author with indiſcriminate obloquy? Is it meant to blame all theoriſts and *ſpeculative men*, or only Dr. Hutton in particular, for troubling *mechanics and architects* with *advice* and ſpeculations? This young Reviewer may have met with mechanics who have affected to deſpiſe ſuch ſpeculations, through their own ignorance. But is that any good reaſon or juſtification of his general condemnation of theoriſts, for exhibiting their ſpeculations? This is very different from the practice and ſentiments of the truly ingenious and learned engineer and architect, or even mechanic. Theſe do not deſpiſe ſuch ſpeculations; but, on the contrary, reſpect them, encourage them, and practiſe them themſelves; well knowing that the diſaſtrous attemps of the mere mechanic are but too often the conſequence of ſuch ignorance as affects to deſpiſe all theory and ſpeculation. As to Dr. Hutton in particular, he has certainly not been forward in obtruding this work on the public. After the book had been many years out of print, and having been often importuned to the republication—having alſo been called on for his opinion and ideas on the ſubject of it by the high authority of the Parliament, he at length conſented to give it again to the public; and for this compliance it ſeems he is now inſulted by the flippant declamations of a mere ſpeculative and juvenile Reviewer.

But the reviewer proceeds: "The appellation, *ſpeculative men*, when thus applied, is intended as a term of reproach, (very decent to be ſure!) becauſe a neglect of experiment has frequently led the-

oriſts into abſurdity." But what is all this to the purpoſe? Is this the way to review the book? Or how does the Reviewer apply theſe reflections to the author of the Principles of Bridges? Does he mean an inſidious application by vague inſinuations? Although experiment was not perhaps neceſſary, it has not been omitted, nor even real practice, and that on a large ſcale: it is on public record, that on the author's principles and theories, many arches have been raiſed, with complete ſucceſs, by ſome engineers of the very higheſt rank and experience.

The Reviewer again proceeds:—"The mathematical concluſions in the preſent work, whether or not they may be confirmed by the reſults of experiments," (the Reviewer might have known, that they have been ſo confirmed, and he ought in juſtice to have ſaid ſo, inſtead of inſinuating a doubt of it), "do not appear to us to have any reference to the conſtruction of ſuch a bridge as is now propoſed to be thrown over the Thames." It is true, that Dr. Hutton's work could not be written with reference to the bridge now propoſed, being compoſed thirty years before; but yet the balancing principle employed in the treatiſe, if a true one, muſt apply to every arch, whether made of ſtone or iron, formed of vouſſoirs or wedges.

Again, "If we at all underſtood the model which has been exhibited to the public, the caſt iron bridge will not derive its ſtrength from the ſame principle which prevails in common arches." From the moſt experienced and learned judges, however, as well as that of Dr. Hutton, if ever a bridge required the advantage of the balancing principle, treated of in his book, it is that very bridge, and in the moſt eminent degree.

The Reviewer then diſpatches his analyſis of the work, ſuch as it is, in the following ſummary way: "Prop. 1ſt. Sect. 2d, of this tract, is the ſame with that of Emerſon, p. 149, Miſcellanies.—Prop. 3. and 4. are likewiſe nearly the ſame as thoſe of Emerſon." Thus, Sir, inſtead of explaining the matter and manner of the book, the Reviewer contents himſelf with informing the public, that three of the propoſitions are the ſame, or nearly the ſame, with thoſe in Emerſon's Miſcellanies. This is mighty uſeful information to be ſure, as well as very candid, and doubtleſs well intended. I believe, Sir, that the Reviewer will not find many other perſons that may think the worſe of a propoſition for its agreeing with ſome of Mr. Emerſon's, or for being adopted by him. This officiouſneſs, however, was quite unneceſſary, unleſs to diſcredit Dr. Hutton in the public opinion, as he had rendered every juſtice of that kind in the work itſelf, to whomever it might be due, whether to Mr. Emerſon or not: a juſtice which, however proper to the readers of the book, was quite immaterial to the mere readers of the Review. Unfortunately, too, the Reviewer, in his haſte, has made a ſtrange anachroniſm, by aſcribing thoſe three propoſitions to Emerſon's Miſcellanies, a book not publiſhed till four years after Dr. Hutton's Principles of Bridges had appeared. Does the Reviewer recant his expreſſions, and diſclaim all intention to impute plagiariſm to Dr. Hutton? How awkward the apology: will it be believed? Can the expreſſions be taken, by any indifferent reader, in any other ſenſe than the deſign to impute plagiariſm. I have not heard of one perſon, and the Review has been ſhewn to a great many for that purpoſe, who does not underſtand the expreſſions in the ſame ſenſe, as they manifeſtly bear on the face of them; or who does not conſider the critique, ſhort as it is, and unapplicable to the book, as dictated by a moſt miſchievous hoſtile principle, completely unprovoked on the part of Dr. Hutton.

Inſtead of printing the anſwer and objections of Dr. Hutton, which had been made to ſuch injurious proceedings, the Editor of the Review contents himſelf, with only noticing their reception, and at the ſame time printing the Reviewer's awkward apology, in anſwer to Dr. Hutton's obſervations, diſclaiming any imputation of plagiariſm, in regard to Mr. Emerſon, as well as all ideas of malevolence or ill-will towards Dr. Hutton in particular; and referring, for farther information, concerning the reaſons of his remarks, to his account of Mr. Atwood's Diſſertation on Arches, in the ſame number of the Monthly Review.

On turning to the account here alluded to, viz. of Mr. Atwood's book, in the Review for May, p. 41, the reader is immediately ſtruck with an account, written in a temper quite the reverſe of that of the former. In the account of Dr. Hutton's book, ſpeculative and ſcientific men are reproached, as buſy, troubleſome perſons, officiouſly moleſting the mechanic or architect with their plans and advice: but here, on the contrary, in the caſe of Mr. Atwood, it is all very fit and proper that ſuch men ſhould ſtep forward with their

their advice and plans, &c. Here we have a full account of the book, with a flattering report of its principle and theory, its elegance, originality, &c. &c. I have no objection, Sir, nor do I ſuppoſe any liberal-minded man has any objection, to the compliments given to Mr. Atwood, for his ingenuity and ſcientific labours, having deſerved well of the public on many occaſions. But why ſhould one ingenious man be raiſed by the depreſſion of another? There is ſurely no good reaſon: and yet we here find, the latter is outraged by a moſt injurious and deceptious compariſon of the principles of his theory, with that of the former. It is impoſſible to avoid perceiving, that there exiſts ſome ſecret and myſterious motive for ſo much offenſive matter, very different from what ought to actuate the mind and influence the conduct of a fair and judicious Reviewer. Whatever it may be, it certainly ought not to appear in the writings of a Reviewer: whether it be ſome pique againſt any man in particular, or whether it ariſes from a diſpoſition in the gentlemen of Cambridge to diſcourage the productions of others; a diſpoſition with which they have ſometimes been charged, though perhaps unjuſtly and illiberally. I here mentioned Cambridge, becauſe it is ſaid the mathematical writer for the Monthly Review is at preſent an ingenious young gentleman, reſiding in that univerſity, of the name of Woodhouſe: if I am miſtaken in this, I aſk his pardon for the mention of his name, and he will correct me by diſclaiming the concern. Till then, in common with many other perſons, he will excuſe me for the belief, that he is the Reviewer, whoſe conduct in the alleged inſtance is ſo much complained of.

Whatever be the concealed cauſe, Sir, whether one or both of thoſe juſt alluded to, or whatever elſe, the fact appears moſt certain and evident. Unfortunately for Mr. W. however, if he is the Reviewer, it has carried him ſo much away, in his eagerneſs to outrage Dr. Hutton, as to hurry him into ſtrange miſtakes and overſights. In the compariſon he makes between the works of Dr. Hutton and Mr. Atwood, he repreſents both their books as the fruit of their reſearches on the preſent occaſion of the new projected bridge. How unfair, Sir, is this inſinuation! Dr. Hutton has objected to this miſrepreſentation, (Review for June, page 222), his tract having been haſtily compoſed, on another occaſion, 30 years before.—Again, Mr. W. had miſrepreſented Dr. Hutton's theory, by forcing upon it a ſuppoſition, diſclaimed by him, and unwarranted by his book, namely, the uſe of mortar or other cement, to form the arch into one coherent ſolid maſs: which Mr. W. afterwards retracted.——In the laſt place, Mr. W. repreſents Dr. Hutton's theory, as practically inaccurate, becauſe it does not conſider an arch as made up of wedges. In anſwer to which, Dr. Hutton replied, that he did "conſider the arch as made up of ſections of wedges, and had pointed out the direction of the joints: adding that every writer on arches muſt conſider them as made up of ſuch wedges; for without theſe, there can be no ſuch thing as an arch." For, what are the vouſſoirs, ſo often mentioned in his book, but another name for the arch-ſtones, or the wedge-like pieces which form the under curve of the arch, over which is raiſed the whole of the upper or ſuperincumbent wall, the vertical load or preſſure of which is thrown into the tangential direction of the ſaid curve, or along the line of the ſaid vouſſoirs, by means of the direction of the joins, or butting ends of theſe wedges, which Dr. Hutton ſays are always to be conſidered as cut perpendicular to the curve, viz. under the article *Vouſſoir*, page 104, of his book. And yet Mr. W. aſks, "In what part of his work has Dr. Hutton conſidered the arch thus compoſed."

Mr. W. thinks that Dr. Hutton's theory will not apply when the arch is formed of wedges, and ſays, "it ſeems that, whoever ſhould adopt that theory, without conſidering the mode of applying the weight and the forms of the wedges, would be deluded by a *ſpeculative truth*." "If the arch be compoſed of wedges, ſooner or later their properties muſt be conſidered." Hence we at length perceive that Mr. W's objection to Dr. Hutton's theory is, becauſe it is not founded on the mathematical mode in which the wedge acts, when conſidered as one of the ſimple mechanical powers. Here then is the rock upon which Mr. W. is wrecked, with his new theory, or rather old one, which in reality it is, having been long before treated of by former authors: from theſe authors Mr. Emerſon, after he had diſcuſſed the true theory, in his Miſcellanies, introduces one propoſition, viz. the xith, page 170, on this principle, with the view to condemn it, which he very juſtly does in pages 171 and 173. In fact that old-new theory, ſo violently contended for by

Mr.

Mr. W. can have no place in the practice of arch-building, becauſe that here the arch-ſtones cannot act as true mathematical wedges. For in theſe, it is well known that they are retained in their places, or have their weight, and other force acting on their back, balanced by two forces acting perpendicularly againſt their ſides, which are conceived to be perfectly ſmooth or poliſhed. But will Mr. W. ſay that this is the caſe with the vouſſoirs or wedges of a ſtone-arch? Are their ſides poliſhed, or quite void of all friction? On the contrary, does not every builder know that their butting ſides are ſo rough, as by their friction on one ſide only, in many caſes, to be prevented from deſcending down in the direction of the joint? For who is there that knows not that a flat-ſtone can be laid on a ſurface conſiderably raiſed or inclined to the horizon, as an inclined plane, without ſliding down, being retained in that ſituation by the roughneſs of the ſurfaces, without any other wedge or force above it to retain it, in the manner of the mathematical wedge. Is it not with juſtice then, that ſuch a theory of arches has been long ſince exploded, and another, more conſonant to the principles of matter, ſubſtituted in its ſtead?

After all, Mr. W. in the rapid flow of his declamation, inſinuates, in Dr. Hutton's theory, the want of experimental proofs and mathematical demonſtrations. But ſurely no candid reader can complain that the theory is not ſufficiently demonſtrated in his book. And as to experimental proofs, Mr. W. might have known, that theſe have not been wanting; practical experiments having been made on that theory with complete ſucceſs.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, July 24, 1802. CHARLES HUTTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG your Literary and Philoſophic Varieties for laſt month, you mention that Mr. Fulton, an American, pretends lately to have diſcovered a method of navigating veſſels at any depth under water, and of enabling the perſons who navigate them to continue immerſed for ſeven hours without the acceſs of freſh air; this invention he intends to apply, it is ſeriouſly aſſerted, to the purpoſes of warfare, and, from his ability to approach veſſels unſeen in a ſtate of ſecurity, he propoſes to blow *men of war to atoms*. It is added, the experiment has not been attempted in this country, but the invention itſelf was made the ſubject of a very formal notice to the Houſe of Peers, without, however, producing a very grave effect upon that aſſembly. Whatever might be the motive operating on the majority of the individuals compoſing that houſe, to regard with indifference the communication of Lord Stanhope relative to this ſubject, I am certain that, to thoſe who are acquainted with the principles of hydroſtatics, and the various improvements that have been, from time to time, made on the inſtruments employed for the purpoſes of diving, the notice of that profound philoſopher will appear in a very different point of view.

It ſeems uncertain, at what period the diving-bell was firſt invented. Mr. Boyle relates, on the authority of others, that Cornelius Drebell, during the reign of James the Firſt, contrived not only a veſſel to be rowed under water, but alſo a fluid to be carried in that veſſel, which could ſupply the want of freſh air, and that a ſub-marine voyage was actually made in it by ſeveral perſons in the river Thames. But, whatever degree of credit may be given to the evidence reſpecting this fact, it is, however, certain, that the diving-bell has been long known, although it unqueſtionably remained in a very imperfect ſtate, until improved by the celebrated Dr. Halley. The principal defect of the original diving-bell was, that it contained but four or five hogſheads of air, which, before it could deſcend to a great depth, would be compreſſed into one, by the weight of the ſuper-incumbent water. Now, as, from repeated experiments, one man is found to require about a gallon of freſh air to ſupport reſpiration every minute, and as, beſides, in this inſtrument, candles were neceſſarily employed, which alſo very much tend to conſume or vitiate the air, it evidently follows that two or three men, with a couple of candles, could not remain in it with ſafety for a ſufficient length of time to perform any uſeful labour. To obviate theſe defects, Dr. Halley fixed in the top of his bell a piece of ſtrong clear glaſs to convey light from above, and a cock to allow the eſcape of the vitiated air. The divers were ſupplied with freſh air by means of two barrels which alternately roſe and fell like two buckets, and as the cold air from the barrel flowed into the bell, it expelled the hot foul air through the cock at the top of the machine; by which means ſuch a plentiful

plentiful ſupply of freſh air was communicated, that Dr. Halley himſelf with four companions remained underneath ten fathoms of water for about an hour and a half, without experiencing the leaſt inconvenience. Other improvements have ſince been made on this bell by a Swediſh engineer, whoſe name, at preſent, I do not recollect; but the diving-cheſt of Mr. Smeaton would appear to poſſeſs advantages which render it ſuperior to every other machine hitherto employed in this country for ſimilar purpoſes; one of its peculiar excellencies is, that the divers are ſupplied with a conſtant influx of air, by means of a forcing air-pump, in a boat on the ſurface of the water.

The fate of Mr. Day, which was, doubtleſs, occaſioned by his ignorance of hydroſtatical principles, and that of the late ingenious Mr. Spalding, who had contributed much towards the improvement of the diving-bell, and who fell a ſacrifice to the negligence of his attendants, at the Kiſh Bank, in Ireland, as well as ſimilar accidents, ſeem for a time, to have repreſſed the ſpirit of enterpriſe in this country. In America, however, ſo early as 1776, a very ingenious diving-machine, or ſub-marine veſſel, was conſtructed by a Mr. Buſhnell, of Connecticut, of ſuch a ſize as to contain the diver, and air ſufficient to ſupport him thirty minutes without receiving any additional ſupply from above. At the bottom of this boat, oppoſite to the entrance, was fixed a quantity of lead for ballaſt; at one edge, which was exactly before the diver, who ſat upright, was an oar for rowing forward or backward, and at the other edge, a rudder for ſteering. An aperture at the bottom, with its valve, was intended to admit water for the purpoſe of deſcending; and two braſs forcing-pumps ſerved to eject the water from within, when neceſſary for aſcending. At the top was likewiſe an oar for the purpoſe either of aſcending, deſcending, or continuing at any particular depth; a water-gauge, or barometer, determined the depth of the deſcent; a compaſs directed the courſe, and a ventilator within ſupplied the veſſel with freſh air, when on the ſurface. Behind this ſub-marine veſſel was a place above the rudder for carrying a magazine containing fifty pounds of powder, with the apparatus uſed in firing it, conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to run any propoſed length of time under twelve hours, when it unpinioned a ſtrong lock, (reſembling that of a gun), which gave fire to the powder. This apparatus was ſo pinioned that it could not poſſibly move, till, by caſting off the magazine from the veſſel, it was ſet in motion. For a more particular deſcription of this veſſel, ſee the laſt volume of the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society, or the 35th volume of the Repertory of Arts.

Some experiments, which were made at Connecticut, ſufficiently evince the nature and uſes of this ſub-marine veſſel, and that it did not afterwards prove deſtructive to a number of the Britiſh veſſels, near Governor's Iſland, and in Hudſon's River, is not aſcribable to any defect, either in its principle or conſtruction, but to ſome extraneous circumſtances, which it would be here wholly unneceſſary to relate.

Mr. Buſhnell's invention, whilſt it deprives Mr. Fulton of every claim to be conſidered as the original diſcoverer, at the ſame time ſufficiently ſhows to what a degree of perfection ſub-marine navigation may be carried. The recent diſcoveries in chemiſtry, particularly that of Dr. Prieſtley, by which oxygen, the only reſpirable portion of the atmoſphere, can be obtained, in ſuch abundance, from various metallic oxyds, as manganeſe, miniums, &c. might, perhaps, be ſucceſsfully applied to the ſtill farther improvement of this art; if, indeed, any mode could be diſcovered of diſengaging the vital air from theſe bodies, without the aid of heat, it ſeems highly probable that various ſub-marine projects might be undertaken without even the neceſſity of riſing occaſionally to the ſurface of the water, and with, perhaps, leſs riſk from accident, than in the uſual mode of navigation.

When, at the concluſion of a ten year's diſaſtrous war, we find a *military tyranny* eſtabliſhed in the heart of Europe, the diſtinguiſhing feature of which is characterized by a deſire to depreſs this country, the only power that can now effectually oppoſe any barrier to whatever ambitious ſchemes ſuch a government may conceive; is it prudent to diſregard the warning voice of philoſophy, and to view, with the apathy of ignorance, the improvement of an art, capable of being employed for the moſt deſtructive purpoſes of warfare, and againſt which, in the unfortunate event of a new rupture, neither the moſt diſtinguiſhed valour, nor the greateſt ſkill in naval tactics, could prove of the leaſt avail.

If the brief ſketch, which is here given,

of

of the progreſſive improvement in the art of diving, ſhall induce any of your ſcientific correſpondents to enter more fully into this ſubject, the intentions of the preſent writer will be fully accompliſhed.

St. Pancras, Yours, &c.
22d June, 1802. AGNES C. HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME months ago, I ſent to your Magazine an Account of Portſmouth and Portſea, which you were pleaſed to favour with an inſertion in your valuable and intereſting Publication. Annexed to that account was a ſtatement of the population of Goſport, of which place it is now my intention to preſent you with a ſketch.

At the period of my communication alluded to, hoſtilities had not ceaſed: though the war-whoop, that ſo long reſounded throughout Europe, had in ſome degree ſubſided, the furious conflict it had excited, ſtill continued. Happily for the country, and to the conſolation of humanity, the ſword has been ſince ſheathed; and, even in theſe parts, where an oppoſite intereſt may be ſuppoſed to prevail, ſuch was the nature of the event that it was hailed with joy and general ſatisfaction. In this altered ſtate of things, I have to give an account of Goſport.

Its diſtance from Portſmouth, acroſs the water, is about a mile. The uſual points of communication, on the Portſmouth ſide, are the place, to a part of which the late deſcription of your correſpondent, Mr. Stevens, muſt have added ſome celebrity*, and the Hard of Portſea. The communication is kept up by wherries, to the number of ſeveral hundreds, a large proportion of which is conſtantly plying. The intercourſe between the towns is conſiderable, as will be preſumed from theſe circumſtances; and, excepting periods like the preſent, when the paying-off the ſhips increaſes it beyond the uſual limits, it is greater in war than in peace. The diſtance from Goſport round to Portſmouth by land, is about thirteen miles, ſomewhat within which compaſs lies our harbour. The town is ſituated in the pariſh of Alverſtoke, is totally diſtinct from Portſmouth, and, not being an excluſive juriſdiction, is under the general magiſtracy of the county. It has, however, its Bridewell, its reſident juſtice, and its police-office.

On entering the town by the principal gate, or on landing at the beach, a ſtranger is not likely to be highly prepoſſeſſed in its favour by firſt appearances. The gate conſiſts of two adjoining arches, erected in the line of the new ramparts; but it is ſuch a heavy congeſtion of brick and earth, and ſo devoid of all architectural beauty and ornament, that, on approaching it, the mind is moved to melancholy, and filled with as much gloom, as if entering a ſepulchre or a dungeon. The viſitor by water will have equal, if not greater, reaſon to be diſſatisfied. He is no ſooner landed than his attention will, moſt probably, be ſtruck by the dirty and neglected ſtate of the Hard; with the female objects of infamy and diſguſt that loiter on the beach, and the long range of alehouſes that preſent to his view their decorated and emblazoned fronts, whoſe dangling ſigns and ſign-boards protruded to ſome yards diſtance, a common circumſtance throughout the town, giving it the moſt ſlatternly and diſorderly appearance, cannot well be paſſed unnoticed. Having glanced over this motley and ever-varying ſcene, we will haſten on to other parts of the town.

"'Tis here in diff'rent paths the way divides;"

The right leads through North-ſtreet to a ſpacious ſquare, which is the court-end of the town, the parade, the mall, and altogether a very pleaſant place, having a fine, open, and intereſting view of the harbour, the dock-yard, the ſhipping, and the country beyond. The left leads through South ſtreet—a diſmal avenue, crowded with alehouſes, gin-ſhops, pawn-ſhops, and ſhops of a ſtill worſe deſcription, and the uſual inhabitants and cuſtomers of ſuch places of entertainment and reſort in a ſea port town—to the gaol, the police-office, the old poor-houſe, the walls and batteries erecting by the convicts, to Haſlar Hoſpital, and the Gibbets.

Between theſe two ſtreets, in a parallel direction, runs the High ſtreet. It is commodious in breadth, and in length upwards of a quarter of a mile. The houſes are, in general, tolerably good, or ſuch as commonly compoſe the principal ſtreets of towns of the ſame extent under ordinary circumſtances. In the centre of the road ſtands the market-houſe; but it

* However true the account of Mr. Stevens may be in part, the connivance he ſpeaks of is an aſſertion, I apprehend, unwarranted by facts. To make me ſay what his letter has endeavoured to do, is, I muſt confeſs, rather extraordinary, and unfair dealing even with an adverſary.

is an old wooden edifice, and though its front is ſet out with a ſtatue, the building is certainly no ornament to the place. It is, therefore, I underſtand, to be taken down, and another is to be built in a more convenient ſituation. At the weſtern termination of this ſtreet are the ramparts forming the line of fortification on the land ſide, which has lately been extended beyond the old walls, part of which has been raſed, together with the old north gate; but the line is not yet complete. By this alteration Weevil brewery and coo, erage, belonging to government, are added to the town, as alſo a conſiderable area of ground, and on part of this ſpace temporary barracks have been erected. The ramparts are a faſhionable and much frequented promenade, and the proſpects they afford are extenſive and not deficient either in grandeur or in beauty. They command various views of Spithead and the Iſle of Wight, the Offing, and the coaſt of Suſſex; and, in the oppoſite direction, Portſmouth Harbour and the adjacent country; bounded on the north by Portſdown, a lofty and entire range of chalky hill, ſtretching from eaſt to weſt, from the delightful little village of Bedhampton to the town of Fareham, a diſtance of between ſeven or eight miles; and though in itſelf ſomewhat dull and monotonous, from the uniform and continued ſweep of its outline, it is certainly no unimportant object. It at leaſt forms an excellent back ground to the picture of our harbour, and, what is far more material, is an admirable ſcreen to it againſt the violent ſtorms from the north. Such proſpects cannot be viewed by obſervers in general without pleaſure, nor can they well fail in ſatisfying the eye of the moſt faſtidious. Finely diverſified with ſea and land, with ſhipping and rural ſcenery, connected as they are with ſubjects of great national import, and martial deeds of high achievement, they may not be unworthy either of the painter's or the poet's notice. That they are capable of filling the mind with rapture, or of elevating it to ſublimity, is a point that muſt be left to the obſerver's own deciſion.

It ought not, however, to be underſtood that theſe views belong excluſively to the town I am deſcribing: they are common to the vicinity; and there are ſituations, apart from Goſport, where they may be enjoyed with ſtill greater perfection than on theſe ramparts. For extenſive proſpects and bird's-eye views of Goſport, Portſmouth, &c. no ſpots can be better choſen than the Down already mentioned, and the Tower of Portſmouth-church; but even theſe are not the places to be preferred, unleſs for the purpoſe of obtaining an entire view of the town, the coaſt, and the neighbouring country. Elevated as theſe points are, objects that would otherwiſe intereſt us, are too much diminiſhed, when viewed from them, to impreſs us with their proper effect; and from the Down, in particular, the country appears as a perfect flat, ſwampy and even ſubject to inundation—ſtill, however, the proſpects from hence are warmly admired, and hold no inferior rank in general eſtimation. But points of view far above the ſcene, or where one is perfectly iſolated, are, I think, in regard at leaſt to theſe parts, ſomewhat objectionable. But, to return to Goſport Ramparts. At a ſhort diſtance and near the beach, that communicates directly with Spithead, is the Naval-eſtabliſhment of Haſlar-hoſpital, a grand and extenſive building, and in every reſpect adapted to its purpoſe. Contiguous, is a new range of houſes that have been erected on part of the cemetery, for a governor and other officers. Near the hoſpital are ſome newly-erected permanent barracks; and in a different direction without the town is the new Military-hoſpital, another extenſive and magnificent edifice. The pariſh-church is at the diſtance of about a mile and a half from the town, in the pleaſant village of Alverſtoke.

The new poor-houſe ſtands about midway between the town and the church, on a very eligible ſpot. It is a ſtately edifice; built upon a very liberal plan, not altogether free perhaps from the charge alleged againſt it of prodigality. It is highly commodious, and large enough to contain half the pariſh, ſhould the expence of erecting it, and the approaching badneſs of the times, ſucceed in procuring it ſo great a number of occupiers*. In the town is a chapel of eaſe, with a parſonage-houſe. The diſſenters meeting-houſe, the Catholic-chapel, and a new theatre, complete the liſt of public-buildings, which Goſport boaſts. The chief of theſe being without the ramparts, the

* As an expedient to eaſe the pariſh of expence, and at the ſame time to people this goodly manſion, ſo pleaſantly ſituated in the country, I would propoſe that the wings ſhould be furniſhed, and let out as lodging-houſes, to the inhabitants, under a poſitive agreement, however, to quit, and remove to another part of the houſe, ſo ſoon as they become chargeable.

appear-

appearance of the place derives no importance from them; and its general air, though it wears evident marks of improvement, is not likely to attract much admiration. It is paved in the uſual manner, by Act of Parliament; but is not lighted at any expence to the inhabitants. The cleanlineſs of the town will not bear to be much extolled.

The ſtate of manners at Goſport, with a few other particulars reſpecting it, ſhall form the ſubject of a future communication. Your's, &c.

Portſea, May 28, 1802. W. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the great* MERCANTILE FAIR *at* LEIPZIG, *at* EASTER, 1802.

1. *Preparations.*

THE grand drama of the Leipzig Eaſter-fair is certainly during the repreſentation itſelf, in various points of view, very attractive and entertaining, whether one belong to the crowd of buſy actors, or be only an idle looker-on—whether one have on his noſe a pair of ſtatiſtical, or pſychological ſpectacles. On viewing it, a Democritus might ſhake his ſides with laughter, and a Heraclitus cry his eyes out of his head. But the preparations even to theſe *Mercurialia* are well worthy of notice. To enable us to underſtand them, we muſt have the Map of Europe before us. Here on the Weſtern coaſt of Scotland, immenſe bales of printed and other coloured cottons, of the fineſt cambrics, and of the moſt beautiful muſlins, were ſent laſt autumn, and towards the end of March, from Glaſgow, Paiſley, Rutherglen, and other manufacturing places, by the canal to Leith and other ports on the Eaſtern coaſt, to be thence ſhipped for Hamburg. Only a ſmall part however, of theſe goods came into the hands of a Merk, and other intermediate dealers in that city; the manufacturers finding it more advantageous to proceed themſelves, or ſend their riders and agents forward to Leipzig, where Macnab, a deſcendant from the celebrated family of Highland Blackſmiths, in Glenorchy, and now the principal factor of all the Scotch muſlin manufacturers for tranſacting their buſineſs at the fairs of Frankfort, Brunſwick, and Leipzig, gained more in one hour in his well-ſtored magazine, than all his anceſtors could acquire for centuries by their Vulcanic labours. Beſides Macnab, there appeared at the fair the agents, or principals, of from ten to twelve other Scotch commercial houſes; among whom, Guthries from Glaſgow particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the extent of their dealings.

At the ſame time that North Britain thus ſends forth the produce of her induſtry, the ports of Hull and London ſwarm with merchant-ſhips, to take in cargoes of Engliſh goods conſigned to the ſame mart. The Manchester manufacturers tranſmit vaſt quantities of their cotton-ſtuff, &c. to their principal correſpondent, Humphries; beſides whom a dozen other merchants, as for inſtance, Tulloch, Turner, &c. accompany, themſelves, their goods to the fair. Indeed, it is aſtoniſhing what loads of leather, cloths of every kind, ſteel and iron wares, how many thouſands of buttons, buckles, needles, ſtockings, and a variety of neat patent inventions, are for months before prepared and collected for their Leipzig cuſtomers, by the ſpeculating, enterpriſing merchants of England. From the port of London in particular, large quantities of the produce of the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies are ſhipped for Hamburg and Bremen, to ſupply the wholeſale-dealers of theſe cities, who viſit Leipzig at Eaſter. One Hamburg merchant diſpatched thither from Bremen ten large waggons loaded with coffee and ſugar.

Nor were the French wanting in endeavours to prepare lures by which they might draw into their nets the Northern gold and German ſilver. Bonaparte had not in vain announced to the Lyoneſe manufacturers the new commercial treaty with Ruſſia. During the winter they had buſily employed all their remaining capitals and hands, that they might be able to ſupply the increaſing demands for ſilks. Only a ſmall quantity was expoſed at the Frankfort fair; the richeſt packages from Lyons being forwarded directly to Leipzig. During the whole of the Eaſter-week, the high road through Thuringia was covered with long trains of waggons loaded with French merchandize. In boxes inconſiderable as to ſize, but filled with moſt valuable contents, ſeveral merchants from the interior of France, and particularly from the capital, brought along with them in their own traveling-carriages, their jewellery, articles of dreſs, porcelains, perfumeries, and whatever omnipotent faſhion had ſanctioned by the lateſt impreſſion of her ſeal. Bauvallon from Valenciennes, Claramboult Rattion from Alençon, could carry their laces and points very conveniently with them in neat little cheſts, and yet do buſineſs to the amount of many thouſands. Along with the French came the manufacturers of watches from Geneva, Locles, Chaud de Fond, and the val-

lies of the Jura, who, if we may draw a concluſion from the large aſſortments brought to the Leipzig-fair, ſeems notwithſtanding the late ſeemingly unfavourable times, to have rather extended than contracted the circle of their commercial connections.

The Italians ſeemed not yet to have recovered from the political convulſions that have ſhaken their country, and few of them appeared at the fair with their fruits, oils, and various delicacies for the table; indeed the Engliſh ſeem to be getting poſſeſſion of a great part of their former trade. But from the South-Eaſt extremities of Europe, the Greek merchants, known at the German fairs by the name of *Macedonians*, ſet out ſome months before the commencement of the fair, from Edeſſa, Salonica, &c, on their long pilgrimage through the Turkiſh and Auſtrian dominions, and arrive at their place of deſtination about the ſame time with the waggons loaded with their merchandize, conſiſting of raw cotton, red cotton-thread, muſlin, ſhawls, ſaſhes, and likewiſe articles of female dreſs and cloaks. They have large depôts of their goods in Vienna, whence J. Gervaſi, G. Sirkis, and ſome other merchants, came to Leipzig with rich aſſortments, and helped to fill the row of ware-rooms in Catherine-ſtreet and the Brühl.

About the ſame time that South-Eaſt Europe ſends forth her induſtrious ſons, long trains of Ruſſian and Poliſh merchants ſet out on their pilgrimage to Leipzig in their light carriages and kibikts, which bid defiance to the badneſs of the roads and the weather. By degrees they join into long caravans of from 60 to 100 carriages, and when they arrive in Germany, their appearance and a wintry dreſs, bear a ſtriking contraſt to the lovely ſpring that there awaits them. When they left their homes, the Froſt had yet thrown his bridges over the rapid rivers that flow into the Baltic, and the beaten ſnow had formed a ſmooth ſurface over the rugged roads. Many of the Ruſſian buyers come from the country beyond Moſcow, and even from Aſtracan; and whole ſwarms of Jews from the *ci devant* Poland. On the greater or ſmaller number of theſe Hamaxobians, (for frequently they have for months no other dwelling but their carriages), depends in a great meaſure the goodneſs of the fair. The leaſt conſiderable of them brings with him ſome thouſands of ducats to ſupport his credit, on which he perhaps obtains twice as many goods as he can pay for. On theſe goods he often gains a hundred per cent on his return to his own country. Thus, merchants of a great part of Europe, as far as the borders of Aſia, are, during the latter months of winter, in motion, in order to arrive at a common place of rendezvous in a ſmall inland city of Germany, ſituated on the ſmall river Pleiſs! Truly the *caduceus* of Mercury has not, even in our days, when miracles are ſo uncommon, ceaſed to be a wonder-working ſtaff.

And who ſhall be able to count the ſmall caravans, which from every part of Germany haſten to this emporium. The horſe-market in particular, is attended by a vaſt concourſe of breeders and dealers from Holſtein, Mecklenburg, Deſſau, Köthen, &c. Many wild horſes too from the Ukraine and Lithuania are brought faſtened ſingly to the carriages of the Poliſh merchants, or in whole droves tied together.

It may well be imagined that in the city there is not room for all this crowd of ſtrangers, collected from ſo many various countries, and bringing with them ſo many thouſand carriages and draught-horſes. Indeed not only Leipzig, but almoſt all the circumjacent villages ſeem to be one general inn. In the mean time the numerous univerſity is in a ſtate of reſt: the ſtudents return to their homes, and the halls where the lectures are read, are converted into depoſitories of merchandize, or into counting-houſes, or an exchange for the bookſellers. The police is regulated in an exemplary manner by the magiſtrates; with lenity and indulgence, where too ſevere reſtrictions might tend to render the ſojournment of the ſtrangers leſs agreeable; but with inexorable ſeverity when the public ſecurity is endangered. Twenty active police-officers are found ſufficient to clear the ſtreets of nuiſances and beggars. Players at games of hazard, and proſtitutes are however tolerated as an unavoidable evil, but ſtrictly watched. For, as they arrive in the week preceeding the fair from Dreſden, Berlin, and other reſidences, and take up their quarters, the former in the inns of the ſuburbs, and the latter in the adjacent villages; their names are all accurately inſerted in a regiſter. Much remains yet to be done for the conveniency of the immenſe concourſe of merchants. A more roomy edifice for packing and weighing goods ſhould be built: nor is there a proper central place of meeting for tranſacting money buſineſs, and the like; for though there be a building called the exchange, it nowiſe anſwers the purpoſe for which its name implies that it was intended. The learned, and

thoſe who are fond of reading, find an agreeable place of meeting in Beygang's Muſeum, which has lately been enlarged, and a room opened for converſation only. Here every one is welcomed in the politeſt manner by the proprietors. But theſe tranquil abodes of the Muſes do not ſuit the noiſy marketing public. To the book-ſellers the univerſity affords many conveniencies, and, for a renumeration in ready money, willingly takes theſe accoucheurs of learning under her protecting wings. The Theological Faculty ſhews a good example to the others, by converting their ſpacious lecture-hall into an Exchange for thoſe connected with the book-trade; it is however much too ſmall for the great concourſe of dealers.

II. *Buſineſs tranſacted previous to the Fair.—Competition of the Engliſh.—Plans of the German Manufacturers to counteract them.*

It is an unfortunate circumſtance, that a fair, to which merchants repair from every part of Europe, ſhould continue to be unalterably connected with one of the moveable feaſts in the Chriſtian calendar. In the dark ages of ſuperſtition indeed the monks may have held that the ſpiritual indulgences granted on this occaſion, had only on *Jubilate ſunday* a plenary force: but who now in the Proteſtant city of Leipzig, ever thinks of indulgences, however neceſſary to many a poor debtor on the dread Thurſday in the pay-week? Now this year, *Jubilate-ſunday* fell uncommonly late; and the impatience of the buyers and ſellers would not permit them to adhere ſtrictly to ancient cuſtoms and regulations. The total failure of their ſpeculations at the preceeding Francfort Eaſter-fair, had driven the Engliſh dealers and agents ſooner than uſual to Leipzig, where the buyers from the North and the Eaſt had likewiſe arrived earlier. The merchants reſident in Leipzig therefore foreſaw, that if they waited till the uſual time of opening the fair, the numerous ſtrangers would not longer ſuffer themſelves to be confined within the bounds of ancient cuſtom, but proceed to tranſact the moſt important affairs among themſelves, greatly to the diſadvantage of the natives. They therefore petitioned for, and obtained leave from Dreſden, to erect the booths three days ſooner than uſual, and thus to anticipate the buſineſs of the fair. This remarkable deviation from long-eſtabliſhed uſage, will probably be made a precedent for the opening of the Eaſter-fair in future: the conſequence thereof this year, was, that towards the end of what is properly the week of the fair, and ſtill more ſo during the pay-week, the buſy buſtle had almoſt entirely ſubſided; and the comparative emptineſs of the before crowded places, was very plainly perceptible; the moſt important buſineſs being concluded during the four firſt days. Certainly much time and money might have been ſaved, if it had agreed with the intereſt of the Leipzigers to fix the pay-week a little earlier.

At this fair too the Engliſh merchants and their Hamburg agents had immenſe quantities of goods accumulated in their ware-rooms, of which there were about twenty more than at the preceeding fair. But above all, the ſeemingly inexhauſtible ſtores of the two great dealers by commiſſion, Macnab and Humphreys, might be ſaid to reſemble in one reſpect the heads of the ſerpent with which Hercules had to contend; for as ſoon as one box was ſold, two others filled with the ſame articles, and, if poſſible, ſtill finer and cheaper, took their place. Indeed the incomprehenſible cheapneſs and quantity of many of theſe articles again brought into circulation among the German Merchants the old abſurd tales and complaints about the immenſe encouragement and ſupport the Engliſh miniſtry had given to the merchants by exemptions and premiums for exportation, and of their accurſed plans and conſpiracy to ruin the manufactures of the continent. Some, however, conſoled themſelves with calculations founded on what they thought authentic information from England, by which they endeavoured to ſhew, that of many of the manufactures moſt in requeſt, a much larger quantity were made than buyers in Germany and other countries on the continent poſſibly could conſume, and that conſequently, to reſtore the equilibrium, a great mercantile revolution muſt ſpeedily enſue. But how little this was the caſe at the fountain-head with reſpect to the moſt important of the Engliſh manufactures, appeared, not to mention other ſimilar proofs, from inſtructions ſent to Macnab by his employers, not to proceed with the ſale of their goods at the low prices they had hitherto been ſold at; becauſe large orders had arrived at Glaſgow, in conſequence of the ratification of peace. But the moſt intelligent eaſily diſcovered the true cauſe of the cheapneſs of the Engliſh manufactures: viz. the abridgment of labour by means of machinery, the numerous canals and other local advantages, but in particular the vaſt capitals which the wholeſale dealers have at their command. Beſides, it might have been

been known, if not from other ſources, at leaſt from Nemmich's *Travels*, and Huttner's *Engliſche Miſzellen*,* how fertile the imaginations of the Engliſh manufacturers are in the invention of new patterns, and how active in promoting a change of faſhion; in which, with regard to dreſs, an almoſt total revolution generally takes place in England in the courſe of twelve months. Now it is only ſuch articles and patterns as are already out of faſhion in England, that the Engliſh merchants ſell ſo amazingly cheap on the continent. This was evident during the fair; for the muſlins with ſingle leaves, flowers, &c. and other new patterns were ſold at comparatively high prices; while the antiquated ones might be purchaſed inconceivably cheap; the merchant being able to cover any partial loſs by immediately employing in ſome profitable ſpeculation his capital, which would otherwiſe have lain dead perhaps a conſiderable time longer. Hence originates the clamour among the German manufacturers, that the Engliſh *give away* their goods for the purpoſe of beating their rivals out of the market.

At this fair again the muſlins manufactured in Saxony could not ſtand a competition with the beautiful and fine Britiſh aſſortments; and the diſcontent of the merchants from Plauen and the neighbouring places, broke forth into loud complaints and bitter execrations. Some of them, as, for inſtance, Landrock from Plauen, ſhut up their ware rooms, and reſolved to come no more to the Leipzig-fair. The deputation from the Board of Trade in Dreſden therefore took it into their ſerious conſideration, how this branch of the manufactures of Saxony might be moſt effectually promoted. Thoſe beſt acquainted with mercantile affairs, were of opinion, that the Saxons ſhould for the preſent give up all hope of rivalling the highly-favoured Engliſh in the production of the finer kinds of cottons and muſlins, and all other goods perfectionated by means of machinery: and rather confine themſelves to the middling, coarſe, and very cheap ſorts, forwhich there was a great demand at the fair. The coarſe muſlins from Reuſs, and in general all thin and cheap cotton-cloths, were bought up with the greateſt avidity, eſpecially by the merchants from France, where they begin again to furniſh their houſes in a more elegant ſtyle, and cannot diſpenſe with white curtains for their windows. In a Memorial to the Elector, publiſhed by Paſtor Sörgel, it was propoſed to lay a duty of 25 per cent. on all Engliſh merchandize imported into the Electorate.—Nothing could appear more eaſy and plauſible; but the propoſer of this meaſure did not reflect, that there would be danger of thereby annihilating the fair itſelf, and the beneficial trade depending on it, as was lately the caſe with that held at Frankfort on the Oder. By ſuch a duty, amounting almoſt to a prohibition, the ſellers of Engliſh manufactures would no doubt, be kept back: but probably the numerous buyers from the North, who ſhew ſo decided a predilection for Engliſh merchandize, and who are induced to come to the Leipzig-fair, only becauſe they there expect to meet with all kinds of goods to make a choice from, would likewiſe ſoon deſert it, and reſort to a freer emporium, where ſome neighbouring prince would, no doubt, ſoon diſcover it to be his intereſt to allow an unlimited importation and exportation. Thus the Saxon manufacturers would no longer have ſo ready a ſale for their coarſer inferior ſorts of calicoes, as they have hitherto found among the ſtrangers who now twice a-year attend the Leipzig-fair.

More rational are the plans of thoſe, who endeavour to encourage the introduction and general uſe of the Engliſh machinery. In this reſpect, much has already been done; and many freſh attempts are now making with great ſpirit and perſeverance. Many weavers having in 1793 and 1794 been thrown out of employment through the exceſſive high price of cotton, and the impoſſibility of obtaining yarn even from England; they began to try the ſpinning of cotton by means of hand-machines, for the improvement of which the neceſſary money was advanced from the Elector's treaſury. Thus a conſiderable quantity of fine even yarn was produced, and the Electorate ſaved large ſums which uſed to be ſent for it to England.—When the neceſſity no longer exiſted, many of the workmen, having become accuſtomed to their new employment, did not return to their looms; and the conſequence has been, that in the laſt two years no leſs than 400 hand-machines, with at

* Of this work, no leſs diſtinguiſhed for the various information it contains, than the agreeable ſtyle in which it is communicated, ſeven volumes have already been publiſhed in monthly numbers. The editor, Mr Huttner, a German gentleman reſident in London, has certainly deſerved well of the Engliſh merchants, as by means of this magazine he diffuſes with incredible celerity among his countrymen a knowledge of our neweſt faſhionable manufactures.

leaſt 150,000 ſpindles, were conſtantly at work. But they did not ſtop here; the Elector engaged an able Engliſh mechanic of the name of Whitfield, to whom he allows an annual ſalary of 1000 rix dollars, for ſuperintending the erection of cotton mills on a large ſcale; and from the ſucceſs of thoſe already executed under his direction at Chemnitz, ſuperior to any before attempted in Germany, they begin to flatter themſelves with the hope of ſoon rivalling the Engliſh. The Saxon Miniſter of State, Count von Einſiedel, has likewiſe made ſome very ſucceſsful experiments with theſe large machines at Woldenburg; and Weiſs and Co. in Langenſalza have ſome excellent imitations of the Engliſh machines for ſpinning wool.

The principal manufactures of cotton cloth and ſtockings are eſtabliſhed at Chemnitz, and the circumjacent country, and the towns of Mitmeida, Frankenberg, Glaucha, Hohenſtein, &c. and are carried on to much greater extent than the muſlin manufactures, whoſe chief ſeat is Plauen. Indeed, the merchants and manufacturers of Chemnitz excel in taſte, invention, the art of giving a high finiſh to their productions, and in a well-directed ſpirit of ſpeculation. They ſupply Saxony, and other parts of Germany, with cotton and half-cotton manufactures, equal in goodneſs and beauty to moſt ſimilar productions of the Engliſh looms: and their exports to the North and the South amount to many millions of florins. In the printing of cottons, in particular, they might, in ſome inſtances, have diſputed the prize of excellence with the Engliſh; and are daily aiming at the production of better and more beautiful colours. In the little town of Frankenberg only, where twenty years ago this branch of manufacture was not even thought of, about 45,000 pieces of cotton were printed in the year 1800—almoſt 3000 more than in 1799. In Chemnitz, 13,000 pieces more were manufactured than in the preceding year. In the year 1800, there were in that town 1500 looms; but in 1801, the number had increaſed to 1740, beſides 4500 ſtocking-frames. Even when, ſome years ago, the Engliſh monopolized all the cotton of Smyrna and Macedonia, the Chemnitzers ſtood their ground. Giving up the fabrication of ſuch of the finer articles as they could not rival the Engliſh in, they applied their capitals to the manufacturing of the middling and coarſer ſorts, and in particular produced a large quantity of variegated ſtuffs, for the uſe of the German peaſants, the more wealthy of whom begin to wear cotton inſtead of woollen cloaths; ſtill retaining, however, their predilection for glaring colours. At the laſt Eaſter-fair, the Chemnitz merchants found, on the whole, a good ſale for their merchandize; and thus it appears, that the Engliſh could not boaſt of a complete triumph over their competitors; except the German manufacturers of fine muſlins, who were thrown into a ſtate of deſperation, as there was no demand for any but the Britiſh aſſortments.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS *of the late* THOMAS BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY, *eſq.* FRS. &c. &c. *of* HOPE HALL, *near* MANCHESTER.

THE recollection of a friend, who has finiſhed his earthly career with diſtinguiſhed honour, and recently paid the laſt debt to nature, is accompanied with a mixture of reverence and love, beyond what the moſt exalted or moſt beneficent actions during life inſpire. We cheriſh the contemplations of departed excellence with pleaſing ſorrow. And it becomes even a grateful taſk, to communicate to others ſome participation in the feelings, which occupy our minds on the mournful occaſion. Theſe reflections have been ſuggeſted by the much-lamented death of Thomas B. Bayley, Eſq. whoſe talents, character, and conduct, have long been regarded by the public with no ordinary degree of intereſt. He was ſeized, at Buxton, with a diſorder in the bowels, which terminated fatally, on Thurſday the 24th of June, 1802, at the cloſe of the 58th year of his age. The illneſs was ſhort, but ſevere; and ſupported by him with exemplary ſerenity and fortitude. His progenitors were perſons of fortune and great reſpectability; and, on his mother's ſide, he was deſcended from the Dukenfields of Dukenfield, in Cheſhire; an ancient family, in the male line of which the dignity of Baronet has been tranſmitted, in regular ſucceſſion, ſince the reign of King Charles II. Mr. Bayley was educated to no profeſſion; but, being ſent to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and

and placed under the ſpecial care of an excellent tutor, he applied himſelf with uncommon ardour, aſſiduity, and ſucceſs, to all thoſe ſtudies which were adapted to qualify him for the rank and duties of a country gentleman. Not long after he had completed his academical purſuits, he was nominated to be one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaſter. By reading, by obſervation, by attendance on the Courts of Judicature; and particularly by communication with a neighbouring magiſtrate *, diſtinguiſhed for his probity, ſound judgment, and juridical ſkill; he acquired a very comprehenſive knowledge of the laws of his country: and, becoming pre-eminent on the bench, he was in a few years appointed Perpetual Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions. This ſtation, which was of peculiar importance in the populous trading diſtrict where he officiated, he filled with dignity and conſummate ability. His attention to the cauſes brought for trial was unremitting: his patience in hearing the longeſt inveſtigations unwearied: his diſcrimination of evidence, impartial and acute; and his protection of the witneſſes from petulance or inſult, was ſpirited and inflexible. The charges, which he delivered to the Jurymen, were replete with legal wiſdom and moral inſtruction; and he pronounced the ſentence of the court, on the unhappy convicts, with the moſt impreſſive ſolemnity. Indeed, on every occaſion, he delivered himſelf with fluency, grace, perſpicuity, and energy.

His excellence as a Magiſtrate, was not confined to the proceedings of the bench. He ſuperintended with vigilance the general police, ſolicitous to diminiſh evils in their commencement, and to obviate puniſhment by the prevention of crimes. He ſedulouſly watchful over the parochial workhouſes under his juriſdiction; which he frequently viſited, that he might make the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny into their domeſtic regulations, their comforts, ſalubrity, and the proper diſtribution of labour.

The erection of a commodious and well-ventilated gaol and penitentiary houſe, at Mancheſter, was accompliſhed by him in 1787, but not without much oppoſition. Yet the meaſure was afterwards ſo highly approved, even by thoſe juſtices who were at firſt ſtrenuous againſt it, that the premiſes were ſtiled the New Bayley, in honour of the projector, by the unanimous vote of the whole bench of magiſtrates. Of this place of confinement the philanthrophic Mr. Howard ſpeaks in the following terms: "By the ſpirited exertions of Mr. Bayley and other magiſtrates, a new priſon is building, on a large ſcale, from Mr. Blackburn's plan, in which there will be ſingle cells, and ſeparate apartments for faulty apprentices, &c. This priſon will reflect much credit on the good ſenſe and liberality of the hundred of Salford, which alone defrays all the coſts of the building." For the improvement in the Courts of Aſſize, and the County Gaol at Lancaſter, the like praiſe is due to Mr. Bayley. Such indeed was the general ſenſe of his ſkill, in the conſtruction of places of confinement, that he was conſulted about moſt of the priſons, which of late have been enlarged or erected in this kingdom.

The ſtate of the great body of the poor, in the town and neighbourhood of Mancheſter, occupied much of the time and attention of Mr. Bayley. In the year 1796, he took a very active part in the eſtabliſhment of a board of health, over which he continued to preſide, till the inſtitution was deprived of his ſervices by death. The firſt report of this eſtabliſhment, thus announces the deſign of it to the public: "To meliorate the condition of the indigent; to prevent the generation of diſeaſes; to obviate the propagation of them by contagion; and to mitigate thoſe which exiſt, by providing comforts and accommodations for the ſick, are the profeſſed objects of this undertaking." That much good has been done by it, cannot be doubted; and the farther plans for the extenſion of its benefits, which are now in contemplation, were ardently encouraged and ſupported by Mr. Bayley.

The cotton-mills, which have been ſo multiplied in this country, as now to furniſh employment to ſeveral hundred thouſand hands, very early arreſted the attention of Mr. Bayley. In the year 1784, an alarming malignant fever was ſuppoſed to originate in a large factory at Radcliffe, near Mancheſter. The magiſtrates, therefore, requeſted the phyſicians of the town to make inquiry into its cauſes, and to ſuggeſt the proper means of preventing the ſpreading of the contagion. The commiſſion was immediately executed; and the medical gentlemen thus concluded their memorial, addreſſed to his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace. "We earneſtly recommend a longer receſs from labour at noon, and a more early diſmiſſion from it in

* Dorning Raſbotham, Eſq.

in the evening, to all who work in the cotton mills. But we deem, (ſay they), this indulgence eſſential to the preſent health and future capacity for labour of thoſe who are under the age of fourteen; for the active recreations of childhood and youth are neceſſary to the growth, the vigour, and right conformation of the human body; and we cannot excuſe ourſelves, on the preſent occaſion, from ſuggeſting to you, who are the guardians of the public weal, this further very important conſideration, that the riſing generation ſhould not be debarred from all opportunities of inſtruction, at the only ſeaſon of life in which they can be properly improved." Since the period here alluded to, ſeveral proprietors of large factories have, with equal judgment and benevolence, adopted regulations, favourable both to health and morals. Yet, in many of theſe works, great evils ſtill ſubſiſt; and, it was the opinion of Mr. Bayley, will continue to ſubſiſt, till a code of laws for their general government, framed according to the plans, which the experience of a few ſpirited individuals has proved to be practicable, wiſe, and ſalutary, has been ſanctioned by the authority of the Legiſlature. On the bill lately enacted, for the well ordering of apprentices in the cotton-mills, he was conſulted by the very reſpectable ſenator who moved and ſupported it in Parliament. The clauſes, in general, he approved; but conſidered them as much too partial and limited in their operation, to anſwer the important and neceſſary purpoſes of reformation. Indeed, he was adverſe to the admiſſion of apprentices from a diſtance, who, being unknown, muſt in ſome meaſure be unprotected. To the diſſolution of family connections, alſo, even amongſt the loweſt orders of the poor, which this practice tends to produce, he was wont to urge very forcible objections. On ſuch connections the moſt valuable intereſts of life depend:

> "Relations dear, and all the charities
> Of father, ſon, and brother." *Milton.*

And when a parent has been induced to abandon his offſpring, and the child is placed in a ſituation, which extinguiſhes all the tender attachments of affinity, the ſtrongeſt incentives to virtue are withdrawn, and the mind becomes prepared for idleneſs, malevolence, and profligacy.

To counteract the cauſes of increaſing vice and miſery, by promoting the moral and religious inſtruction of the riſing generation amongſt the poor, Mr. Bayley gave the moſt zealous encouragement to the eſtabliſhment of Sunday ſchools. He was a friend to the diffuſion of knowledge; eſpecially of that knowledge, which all admit to be *prime wiſdom*. And he often expreſſed both ſurpriſe and concern at the error of many well-diſpoſed perſons, who are inimical to the extenſion of every branch of learning to the inferior claſſes of the community; for his comprehenſive experience had fully convinced him, that reading, writing, and arithmetic, are not only favourable to ſkill and advancement in the arts, but to ſubordination, peaceableneſs, ſobriety, and honeſty.

More than twenty-five years ago, a few gentlemen, belonging to the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, who had a taſte for polite literature and philoſophy, formed themſelves into a weekly aſſociation, for the purpoſe of converſing together on ſcientific topics. Mr. Bayley early joined this little band; and afterwards aided, both by his counſels and influence, the enlargement of the original plan. Preſidents, and other officers, were elected, laws were framed, and a regular inſtitution eſtabliſhed, under the denomination of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester, which has publiſhed five volumes of Tranſactions, inſcribed by permiſſion to the King, that have been received with much approbation by the public. The meetings of this body Mr. Bayley could only occaſionally attend, having his time fully occupied in other preſſing and active purſuits; but he repeatedly furniſhed valuable communications.

From this inſtitution another ſprung, not long afterwards, entitled, The College of Arts and Sciences, for which Mr. Bayley was at great pains to obtain the moſt honourable patronage, and moſt liberal ſupport. It was intended to provide a courſe of ſcholaſtic inſtruction, compatible with the engagements of commercial life, favourable to all its higher intereſts, and at the ſame time preparatory to the ſyſtematic ſtudies of the univerſity. To unite philoſophy with art, the moral and intellectual culture of the mind with the purſuits of fortune, and to ſuperadd the nobleſt powers of enjoyment to the acquiſition of wealth, were the objects which it profeſſed to hold in view. In the firſt ſeſſion, lectures were propoſed to be delivered on practical mathematics, and on the principal branches of natural and experimental philoſophy;

on chemiſtry, with a reference to arts and manufactures; on the origin, hiſtory, and progreſs of arts, manufactures, and commerce; on the commercial laws and regulations of different countries; and on the nature of commutative juſtice, of oaths, contracts, and other branches of commercial ethics. This admirable undertaking, which was highly applauded by men of the firſt literary eminence in England and other countries, and ſo approved by Dr. Franklin, that he is ſaid to have left a conſiderable ſum of money for the eſtabliſhment of a ſimilar inſtitution in America, met with unexpected and very groundleſs oppoſition in Mancheſter; and for want of ſufficient encouragement was ſoon abandoned. The effort, however, though not crowned with ſucceſs, reflects honour on the memory of Mr. Bayley.

The abolition of the ſlave-trade, about fourteen years ſince, became the ſubject of very intereſting parliamentary diſcuſſion. Mancheſter had the honour of precedence over every other provincial town in the kingdom, in eſpouſing this important cauſe of juſtice and humanity. Public conſultations were held, to promote the ſucceſs of it; and no one engaged in the tranſaction with more heart-felt concern than Mr. Bayley. A petition to the Houſe of Commons was determined upon, by a numerous and moſt reſpectable meeting; and when it was framed and ready for ſignature, he was the firſt perſon who affixed his name to it. On taking the pen, he lifted up his hands to Heaven, and, with an elevated voice, exclaimed, "May God grant his bleſſing on this virtuous effort in favour of oppreſſed humanity!" A profound ſilence enſued; one ſympathetic emotion ſeemed to pervade the whole aſſembly, and every heart was in uniſon with the devout aſpiration.

The delightful, and, it may be added, truly patriotic purſuits of agriculture (ſince on their extenſion the national proſperity is far more dependent than on foreign commerce) uniformly engaged the few leiſure hours, which Mr. Bayley enjoyed; and by the exerciſe in the open air, to which he was induced by attention to the improvements in his pleaſure-grounds and farm at Hope, aided by habitual temperance, a conſtitution, naturally weak and infirm, was rendered tolerably vigorous and robuſt. In draining, planting, manuring, and the culture of new graſſes, he had acquired no ſmall degree of ſkill and judgment; and the Mancheſter Agricultural Society, of which he was a founder, and conſtant ſupporter, adjudged to him many honourable premiums.

At the cloſe of the American war, before peace was finally concluded with France, Government encouraged the raiſing of volunteer corps in different parts of England. A very reſpectable one was embodied at Mancheſter, and Mr. Bayley was appointed, by his Majeſty, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. The ſame honour was again conferred upon him, on the like occaſion, in 1798, a period when the country was univerſally alarmed with the apprehenſions of invaſion.

In a diſtrict ſo immenſely populous as the Hundred of Salford, in which very conſiderable viciſſitudes are at times experienced in the ſtate of the manufactures, affecting the prices of labour, and the means of ſubſiſtence, violent tumults may, under particular circumſtances, be expected to ariſe. The military force has never been employed in repreſſing theſe diſorders, but as an auxiliary to the civil power; and Mr. Bayley, by temperate firmneſs, and authority mixed with conciliation, was always able, in conjunction with ſome of his brethren of the bench of juſtices, to diſperſe the mobs, without the effuſion of blood. On ſuch alarming emergencies, his own life has been, more than once, in the moſt imminent danger. Yet he ſhrunk not from the expoſure of it again, when public duty called him to the renewal of his exertions. And he has been known to ride into the midſt of an enraged multitude, armed with ſtones and bludgeons; and, when exhortations and threats availed not, has aſſiſted perſonally in the ſeizure of their ringleaders; evincing, that the energy of a generous mind riſes according to the greatneſs of the exiſting occaſion; and that courage and intrepidity will always be adequate to the magnitude of the evil which is to be overcome.

Mr. Bayley married Mary, the only child of Mr. Vincent Leggatt, of London; a lady, whoſe chearfulneſs, good ſenſe, and maternal virtues, have endeared her to a numerous family; and whoſe hoſpitality, beneficence, and humanity, have rendered her a bleſſing to an extenſive neighbourhood. In the relation of huſband, father, and friend, Mr. Bayley's merits were not leſs diſtinguiſhed, than in the offices of public life which he ſuſtained. The warmth of his affections, and the urbanity of his manners, peculiarly qualified him for domeſtic and ſocial endear-

endearments. In his conduct to his children, he blended together, with great felicity, authority and love. The suavity and playfulness of his mind disposed him to participate in all their amusements; yet he could resume the parental authority, whenever it was liable to injury from familiarity or condescension. The prosperity and happiness of his intimate connections were almost as dear to him as his own; and he deemed no exertions for their interest too painful or laborious, when the claim was important or reasonable. He had ample means of furthering their views, by the very numerous correspondences which he enjoyed with men of every rank and station throughout these kingdoms. The powers which Mr. Bayley possessed of forming acquaintances, and his assiduity in preserving all that were valuable, constitute a remarkable trait in his character. With a person and address truly engaging, he recommended himself at once to attention and regard; and having much general knowledge, he could adapt his conversation with ease and propriety to the turn of mind, the pursuits, or the occupation, of the individual with whom he conferred. Early habits of multiplied business had also trained him to all the varieties of intercourse. Soon after his first entrance into the magistracy, he was appointed High Sheriff of Lancashire; an office which, by its dignity and duties, necessarily introduced him to almost every one of consequence in the county. Afterwards, he was made collector of the King's revenue, under the chancellor of the Duchy; and his frequent calls to serve on Grand Juries, the applications to Parliament, in which at different times he was engaged, with various circumstances of a private nature, contributed to enlarge still more the sphere of his social relations, and consequently to aid his capacity for usefulness, both to his friends and the community.

In this short biographical sketch of a beloved friend, it would be highly unjustifiable to pass over in silence his religious character. The virtues and honours of a transitory life dwindle into insignificance, if they are not made to refer to a state of futurity, and to the eternal favour of God. This sentiment, at all seasons, actuated the pious mind of Mr. Bayley: and his hopes of immortality were founded on a full confidence in the Divine Goodness, and a firm persuasion of the truth of Christianity. His devotion was sincere and fervent, but devoid either of enthusiasm or superstition. To the communion of the Church of England he was cordially attached, not from the influences of early education, but from mature reflection and deliberate judgment. Yet though he cherished her doctrines and discipline, he was uniformly hostile to the spirit of bigotry, and full of candour and benignity to other modes of faith and worship. He honoured probity alike in the individuals of every sect; and held the rights of conscience and of private judgment to be inviolable. On the awful day of resurrection, he believed the final inquiry will not be, What creeds have you adopted, or what ecclesiastical system have you espoused? but, Have you cloathed the naked: have you fed the hungry: have you ministered to the sick: or have you served God, by doing good to your fellow creatures, who are his offspring?

In politics, Mr. Bayley was a whig of the old school, devoted to the established principles of the British Constitution; in support of which, he displayed such zeal and activity, during the late eventful and turbulent period, as to receive the warmest approbation from his Majesty's Ministers.

Such are the lineaments of an exalted character, which friendship has endeavoured, with powers too feeble, to pourtray. The shades that mixed themselves with the brighter colourings, will not, in the eye of reason, be viewed as darkening the picture. For the condition of humanity admits not of perfection; and almost every excellence is occasionally blended with some kindred defect. This constitutes at once the trial and the triumph of virtue. In the revered man, whose loss is so deeply lamented, provocations sometimes excited resentful emotions, which the occasion might not perhaps entirely justify. But these occurred not on the judgment-seat, nor at any season when duty imperiously required self-command. His warmth also was short-lived, and was succeeded by the most amiable relentings. The forgiveness of injuries he carried almost to the literal extent enjoined in the gospel, pardoning the offences of a brother, not only seven times, but seventy-times seven. A versatility of mind and of pursuits was sometimes observed in Mr. Bayley, beyond what is consistent with the firmness of purpose, supposed to be characteristic of wisdom; but let it be recollected, that, in the multiplicity of concerns, which occupied his attention, new and unexpected

views of things might preſent themſelves; and that pertinacity muſt often have proved more injurious than a temporary diſpoſition to change. In the exerciſe of the magiſterial functions, the ſentence of juſtice can ſeldom be expected to give ſatisfaction to each of the parties who are the ſubjects of it. He who ſuffers by the award, will be inclined to complain; and complaint, however unreaſonable, may incite to condemnation. Sometimes, alſo, the deciſion may be apparently rigorous and ſevere; and, by exceeding the moral turpitude of the offence, may ſtand oppoſed to the feeling of pity, and even to the ſenſe of equity, in the minds of uninformed ſpectators. On ſuch occaſions, hard is the lot of a judge, who is bound by his oath, and ſtill more ſtrongly by his duty to ſociety, not to *diſpenſe* with, but to *execute* the laws of his country; and whatever be the ſtruggle in his heart, every ſoft emotion is to be controuled. He muſt riſe ſuperior to preſent obloquy, and magnanimouſly fulfil the ſacred obligations of his office.

The rejection of petitions for mercy to a condemned delinquent, or for the mitigation of pains and penalties, which were not unfrequently preſented to Mr. Bayley, as Chairman of the Seſſions, from well-intentioned, but not well-judging perſons, expoſed him to unmerited cenſure, and often to permanent reſentment. To render puniſhments efficacious in the correction or prevention of crimes, they muſt be known to be inevitable; offences otherwiſe would be indefinitely multiplied; for every offender might find advocates to plead his cauſe, either from intereſt, or from motives of miſplaced humanity. When the magiſtrate, therefore, has deliberately and conſcientiouſly apportioned the meaſure of infliction to the atrocity of the guilt, or to the injury which it does to ſociety, he ought to remain inexorable. At one of the Quarter Seſſions, a memorial was delivered to the Chairman, in behalf of a convict, who had a family and connections poſſeſſing conſiderable intereſt in the town of Mancheſter. When it was offered, a particular ſignature was pointed out, with an intimamation, that it muſt carry with it irreſiſtible weight. "I love and reſpect, (ſaid Mr. Bayley, with ſome degree of ſternneſs and vehemence), the perſon to whom you refer: but it is in the ordinary intercourſe of life. On the bench of juſtice, I know neither friend nor enemy." His auſterity of deportment, on this occaſion, was very unreaſonably cenſured. For though the application might not be in itſelf improper, yet the manner in which it was conducted, implicated a charge, ſufficient to excite reſentment, that the Chairman was ſubject to private influence.

But why ſhould the Biographer aſſume the language of apology, when there is ſo little ground for reprehenſion, and ſo much for applauſe? The merits and eminent ſervices of Mr. Bayley will be recorded with honour, and long remembered with gratitude. In the general ſentiment of ſorrow for his death, his failings, which were only the frailties of human nature, are already forgotten.*

Mancheſter, July 1ſt, 1802.

MEMOIRS *of* MR. CIRILLO, *the* NEAPOLITAN BOTANIST.

DOMINIC CIRILLO was born in Grumo, a village of *Terra di Lavoro*, in the neighbourhood of Naples, about the year 1730, and was deſcended from a family of ſome fortune and conſideration in his native place, and already illuſtrated by many learned men, the moſt remarkable of whom was his own uncle and tutor Nicholas Cirillo, primary profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Naples, preſident of the academy inſtituted in that metropolis by the grand almoner, archbiſhop Galiani, after the reſtoration of the monarchy under the houſe of Bourbon, and author of the celebrated *Conſulti Medici*, (Medical Conſultations) which was regarded as a capital work in thoſe times, and, notwithſtanding the ſubſequent revolutions of the medical ſci-

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* The preceding Memoir is copied *verbatim* from one which has been printed at Mancheſter, and diſtributed among the numerous friends of the deceaſed. We know that additions and reflections might readily be ſuggeſted, but we do not conſider this as our taſk. We ſhall only take the liberty of remarking, that, under the head of Mr. Bayley's ardour in promoting the intereſts of literature, it might have been mentioned, that he was one of the moſt zealous ſupporters of that liberal inſtitution, *The Warrington Academy*, till its diſſolution; and that, where his political conduct is touched upon, it would not have been leſs honourable to his memory to have noticed, that, with the other *Whigs of the old ſchool*, he was long actively engaged in plans of conſtitutional reform, and in oppoſition to the meaſures of an arbitrary miniſtry, than that he thought it right, in a later period, to act upon different principles.—*Editor.*

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ences, preſerved ſome reputation even ſo late as the year 1770, when a new edition of it was publiſhed in four volumes in 4to.

Dominic, of whom we now offer a ſlight account, received the beſt education that the city of Naples, or any part of the kingdom, could afford; and as he was early intended for the medical profeſſion, it was natural that he ſhould methodically go through all the ſtudies connected with it, and that he ſhould afterwards be completely inſtructed in its theory and practice by his learned and reſpectable uncle. It was, however, neither to his natural abilities, nor to the peculiar care of his inſtructors, that young Dominic ſtood indebted for that brilliant figure which he ſubſequently made in the medical line, and for the uncommon reputation which he ſoon acquired among the learned men of his native country, and of the remainder of Italy. The whole was owing to an extraordinary combination of circumſtances ariſing from the viciſſitudes of ſcience in the age in which he happened to live. Any attentive obſerver, who has adverted to the progreſs of phyſics, during the eighteenth century, may have remarked that each of the three generations compoſing this period has ſome ſpecific ſhades of its own, through which it is diſtinguiſhed from the two others, beſides the acknowledged generic character which all of them have in common. When this poſition is taken, it is obvious that, as the firſt generation was diſtinguiſhed for the Newtonian philoſophy, and the third for chemiſtry; ſo was the ſecond for botany, and other branches of natural hiſtory. It is likewiſe known that this movement was communicated to the human mind by Buffon, who employed his enchanting powers in populariſing the ſcience: and by Linné, who brought into it that admirable ſpirit of order which has immortalized his name.——Cirillo found himſelf in theſe happy circumſtances! he connected his riſing fame with the ſpirit of his age: he happened to be the firſt perſon, in Naples, who ſtudied the works of the immortal Swediſh naturaliſt; who was duly ſenſible of the ſuperior beauty of his claſſification and nomenclature, and who knew and taught that eternal economy of the vegetable world, by which

> Vivunt in venerem frondes; nemus omne per altum
> Felix arbor amat.

We feel, however, that, whilſt we are making the eulogy of one man, we indirectly and unwillingly make the ſatire of all his countrymen; and we are indeed heartily ſorry that we cannot mention a ſingle Neapolitan character in this Magazine, without ſome unfavorable obſervation, either on the inhabitants, or on the government. The kingdom of Naples is, in a great meaſure, the *Bæotia of Italy*. Whilſt the Italians held the ſupreme rank in the empire of learning, the Neapolitans were always half a century behind the reſt of their countrymen; as ſoon as the ſciences aroſe to a greater degree of ſplendor on this ſide of the Alps, they have been, juſt as before, behind the remainder of Italy, and moreover a full century behind France and England. Thoſe of our readers, who may deem theſe expreſſions too harſh, will be eaſily reconciled to them when, in the preſent inſtance, they are told that, during nearly two centuries which ſeparate Fabio Colonna from Dominic Cirillo, the ſcience of botany, in Naples, ſeems to have been utterly eraſed from the map of human knowledge; and as this propoſition alſo may appear too dogmatic, we feel it incumbent upon us to illuſtrate it with a ſhort commentary. Whether we conſider the ſyſtem of vegetable phyſics, or the general and partial hiſtory of plants, or the peculiar deſcriptions of botanic gardens, we find the Italians, within the period to which we allude, as much active in theſe purſuits as in any other occupation. And, in fact, in each of the four mentioned branches, from Ceſalpini to Bonelli, they can produce a number of writers, which, although decidedly inferior to that of their contemporaries in the ſame line, either in England or in France, would, perhaps, be ſufficient to exhibit a complete ſyſtem of botanical knowledge; and, perhaps alſo, be competent to do credit to any civilized nation. It is certainly curious to remark, that no one of theſe writers has been a Neapolitan, though the kingdom of Naples compoſes nearly the third part of Italy, and that no attempt was ever made by the inhabitants to render botany an object of attention, if we except (what a few inveſtigators of national antiquities only know,) the ſmall garden which the prince of Cattolica, a Sicilian nobleman, conſtructed for his own pleaſure, in Naples, towards the cloſe of the 17th century; and another inconſiderable one which, at the beginning of the laſt, was erected on the adjacent hillock, called *La Montagnuola*, by the duke Filamirini, for the uſe of the famous hoſpital of *l'Annunziata*, of which he was a governor. The preſent writer has reaſon to think, that before the publication of the *French Ency-*

Encyclopedie, the claſſical ſyſtem of Tournefort was either unknown or little appreciated in that country; and he knows, almoſt to a certainty, that ſo late as the year 1780, not ten perſons there were acquainted with the beautiful and unrivalled method of Juſſieu. A city, like Naples, which ranks the third in Europe for population and wealth, is condemned to be without a public botanic garden! And to have done with this diſguſting picture, let us only ſubjoin that no perſon ever told his Sicilian majeſty that, in his capacity of a powerful monarch, he is not allowed to have, in his royal dominions, any thing like what his anceſtors already poſſeſſed, in the mere capacity of Roman princes——the celebrated *Hortus Farneſianus!*

It is no wonder that, in the circumſtances of this national blindneſs, and of the predominant ſpirit of the age, Mr. Cirillo ſhould obtain the chair of botany, in the univerſity of Naples, when he was ſcarcely 30 years old; and if we were to judge of his ideas at that time, by his ſubſequent performances, we ſhould think that he already intended to preſent the public with ſeveral performances in the different branches of his profeſſion. In the year 1761, (if we recollect rightly) he publiſhed his firſt work, *Introductio ad Botanicam*, in a ſmall volume in quarto. The book was in itſelf of no great conſequence, nor perhaps could it bear any weight in the European ſcale. Owing, however, to the ſame circumſtances, it was received with applauſe by his countrymen, and we incline to think that it really proved of conſiderable benefit to his ſtudents, and to the generality of young people of his own nation.

Many obſtacles ariſing from the practice of medicine prevented Mr. Cirillo from indulging in his botanical purſuits, for the ſubſequent twenty years of his life. Having the advantage of ſpeaking the Engliſh language tolerably well, he was the exclufive phyſician to all the individuals of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain who occaſionally reſided in Naples. He was introduced, in this capacity, to Lady Walpole, who having no proſpect of ſoon recovering her health in Naples, and being anxious to return to her native country, engaged Mr. Cirillo to attend her, in her journey to England. The latter availed himſelf of the opportunity to live for ſome time in London, to improve ſtill more in the medical ſcience, and to get acquainted with ſome of the eminent character of that time. He regularly attended the lectures of the late celebrated Dr. Hunter, of whom he conſtantly ſpoke, in the remainder of his life, with the deepeſt ſentiments of admiration, honour, and gratitude. It was during this journey (we ſuppoſe) that he was appointed a fellow of the Society of Natural Hiſtory in Paris, and (if we are not miſtaken,) of the Italian Society, at Verona.

Not long after his return to Naples, Mr. Cirillo happened to have a diſagreeable diſcuſſion with his colleagues in the univerſity. In virtue of the bye-laws of that literary eſtabliſhment, the profeſſors are divided into *primary* and *ſecondary*: a diſtinction which is far from being merely honorific: as, beſides the conſiderable difference in the ſalary, the primary profeſſors alone enjoy the right of giving their votes for the admiſſion of the candidates to the vacant chairs. According to the ſame bye-laws, no newly-elected profeſſor is allowed a primary chair; a gradual aſcent muſt take place among the veterans, and the appointed candidate is only to fill the laſt inferior place which, in the ultimate reſult of gradation, happens to be vacant. This practice cauſed no inconvenience, as long as the univerſity contained only the old ſettled faculties. But as, in proceſs of time, ſome new chairs (and botany among them) were eſtabliſhed in it, without a previous deciſion to which of the ancient faculties each of them ſhould be aggregated; it was obvious that the profeſſors filling them would be excluded from the benefit of a gradual aſcent, and conſequently doomed to be, in ſome reſpect, out of the ranks. Mr. Cirillo raiſed the ſtandard of rebellion againſt this abſurd ſyſtem: he vigorouſly aſſerted that the chair of botany ſhould be aggregated to the medical faculty, and inſiſted that a ſuperior place, actually vacant in that department, ſhould be filled by him, in the order of priority. He alſo candidly declared that, in theſe exertions towards the abolition of the exiſting abuſe, he felt an additional impulſion from his own perſonal concerns; as it was neceſſary for his fortune, ſaid he, that he ſhould acquire the reputation of an able phyſician as he had already obtained the fame of a good botaniſt. The oppoſition made againſt him on the occaſion was ſuch, that he was near giving in his reſignation to the univerſity. At length he came off victorious, and was actually promoted to one of the higheſt chairs in the medical faculty. We have been rather particular in relating theſe details, as they were neceſſary to bring our readers to believe that the deſire of eſtabliſhing a great

great reputation, in the medical line, induced Mr. Cirillo to publiſh in 1780, his known work *Noſologiæ Methodicæ Rudimenta*. What was the poſitive merit of this performance, the writer cannot tell, though he has reaſon to think that it was deſerving of a great conſideration, and that it really anſwered the purpoſe of its author, in extending and conſolidating his fame. We conclude the paragraph by remarking that about this very time (in 1779) Mr. Cirillo was elected a fellow of the newly inſtituted Academy of Naples.

It appears that as ſoon as theſe perſonal concerns were ſatisfactorily terminated, our author reſumed his botanical purſuits; accordingly, we ſaw him publiſhing, in 1784, his work, *De Eſſentialibus nonnullarum Plantarum Characteribus*, in octavo; and in 1785, the more intereſting one *Fundamenta Botaniæ, ſive Philoſophiæ Botanicæ Explicatio*, in two large volumes of the ſame ſize. The preſent writer never read the former of theſe works; but if he can rely upon his memory, he remembers to have been accidentally informed by Mr. Cirillo himſelf, that the leading ideas in it were to inveſtigate the eſſential character of ſome plants, in order to complete, if poſſible, what is called the natural ſyſtem; and to aſcertain how far the multiplication of *varieties*, by this method, could have a tendency to diminiſh the number of *ſpecies*. The latter work, on the philoſophy of botany, exhibited many intereſting ideas: but we entertain great doubts whether much novelty and originality could be produced upon a topic perhaps already exhauſted by the great Swediſh philoſopher, and by his numberleſs diſciples, commentators, tranſlators, almoſt in every language of Europe. We ſcarcely need mention another analogous work publiſhed in 1790 *Tabulæ Botanicæ Elementares, ſive Icones Partium quæ in Fundamentis Botanicis deſcribuntur*: as the very title of it already ſhews that it is little better than an appendage, or rather a ſynoptic illuſtration, of his ſyſtem of botanical phyſics.

Much about the ſame time (1790) Mr. Cirillo attempted to paſs his medical and botanical line, and to penetrate into the field of ſentimental philoſophy. He publiſhed a ſmall volume in octavo, of *Meditazioni Filoſofiche*, which exhibited a ſtrange mixture of the ſpirit of Young, Sterne, and Rouſſeau. Happy would it have been for him, and much to the wiſhes of his friends, that he had never made ſuch an attempt; as the publication did not even riſe to the height of mediocrity, and ſoon after fell into complete oblivion! What ſtill contributed to render it more contemptible, was one of the *meditazioni* conſecrated to the praiſe of his then deceaſed friend *Filangieri*, who being too much overvalued in his life, by the intriguing *philoſophiſm* at home, and by mercantile ſpeculations abroad, was, ſoon after his death, appreciated in his juſt ſtandard, and deſervedly regarded in no better light than that of a book-maker, or of what ſome witty people called in a vulgar and *pulcinelleſca*, but appropriate and energetic expreſſion, *the paſtry-cook of the political ſcience!*

In 1793, Mr. Cirillo preſented to the public a really important work, in his favorite branch of ſtudy. This was the Neapolitan Flora, or *Plantæ Rariores Regni Neapolitani*. Inſtead of paſſing any opinion ourſelves on this performance, we think it better to inform our readers of the judgment given upon it by the reſpectable French periodical work, *Le Magazin Encyclopédique*. According to this review, *the author had diſcovered many rare plants, and many alſo, until then unknown:* and in order to exemplify this aſſertion, the editor refers to the firſt *Faſciculus* of the work, in which are found four plants, the *Scabioſa Crenata*, the *Lamium Biſidum*, the *Hypochaeris Minima*, and the *Phormium Bulbiferum*, not generally noticed by our modern phytographs; and in which alſo is ſeen the *Convolvulus Stoloniferus, deſcribed hitherto*, ſays the editor, *by no one but Profeſſor Cirillo*.

Still more important than the laſt, was the next work which our botaniſt publiſhed, in 1796, under the title of *Cyperus Papyrus*, printed (we borrow the expreſſion from the title page) *Parmæ, in ædibus Palatinis, typis Bodonianis*. The author juſtly thought that an accurate deſcription of that famous Egyptian plant was a great *deſideratum* in natural hiſtory; as no one among the botaniſts, who had expreſsly written on the ſubject, had ever given the figure or the repreſentation of the natural ſtate of the plant. He conſequently thought that the work ſhould be printed in Atlas *folio*, and accompanied with two ſuperb plates of the ſame ſhape, one of which might repreſent the flouriſhing ſtate, and the other the trunk and body of the plant exactly in its natural ſize. The writer never ſaw this work; but he is informed that it is really magnificent beyond deſcription, and one of the moſt beautiful things ever iſſued from the printing-houſe of Bodoni!

Here is the end of the literary life of the

ſubject

ſubject of the preſent memoir; and as we have taken a ſhort review of his ſeveral works, as the mere productions of a philoſophic writer, our readers naturally expect that we ſhall give them ſome hints how far the ſame perſon poſſeſſed the art of writing, which is, perhaps, of a greater importance than any natural diſcovery. We reluctantly ſay to this, that Mr. Cirillo was extremely defective, with reſpect to elegance and accuracy, in all his compoſitions. His Latin ſtyle is replete with obſcurities and redundancies; and his Italian, although not utterly deficient in propriety and perſpicuity, is uncouth, harſh, unharmonious and very often ungrammatical. In the bulk of his compoſitions, the want of a methodical arrangement, and of an eaſy tranſition, is viſible almoſt in every chapter. Nor was he able to preſerve himſelf from that peculiar ſort of negligence, that laughable *acciabbattare* which is generally detected in the Neapolitan writers. Of this laſt defect we ſhall indulge our readers with two ſignal inſtances. I. In 1789, on writing a letter to the editor of the Civic Gazette, in Naples, relative to a method then diſcovered for reſtoring drowned perſons to life, he ſaid that this had been practiſed *in the province of Quipuſcoa, in America.*—Not one informed perſon, in the Catholic countries, can be unacquainted with the name of the above mentioned Spaniſh province, ſo famous for having been the birth, place of S. Ignatius Loyola! II. In one of his *meditazioni*, already noticed, meaning to imitate the ſuperb imagery of Young, by which the *Night* is made *to ſit on an ebon throne*, he uttered the enormous blunder—*Oſcura eburnea notte*; evidently confounding, in one poetical word, the *ebony* and the ivory.

Having already completed his ſcientific career, and being actually in an advanced period of life, happy would it have been for this reſpectable man, if he had left the world with that tranquillity of mind and thoſe comforts of life which fortune had laviſhed upon him. He was doomed to live two years too long—to fall a victim to that pernicious philoſophy which has inflicted ſo many incurable wounds on Europe, and on mankind itſelf! It is known how he had the weakneſs to ſide with the French, in their aggreſſion on Naples; how he condeſcended to fill an important place during their uſurpation; and how he was afterwards executed, at the reſtoration of the lawful government, towards the latter end of the year 1799, about the 70th year of his age. Unfortunate man, and deſerving of a better fate! He will be ſincerely regretted by his numerous friends, and by all his countrymen, as long as they ſhall have a ſenſe of reſpect for talents and virtue; whilſt, on the other hand, they will lament that he was guilty of that unjuſtifiable error, the conſequence of which was the loſs of his life. Juſtice will be done to his heart: but his calamitous end will alſo be a new proof that the claſſes of literary men are not competent to give a knowledge of the world, and of the complicated maze of the human paſſions; and that philoſophical ſocieties, anatomical theatres, and botanic gardens, very ſeldom are ſchools for ſtateſmen and patriots!

Dominic Cirillo was of a middle ſize, ſtout and well-proportioned, and of a gentle and philanthropic mien. In converſation, no one perhaps better than he ever underſtood how to be polite without meanneſs, free without offence, and ſecret without myſtery. He was remarkably neat and elegant in his dreſs, in his furniture, in his library, and in his ſmall botanic garden. His morals were excellent, eſpecially towards his friends; and even during the ſhort reign of that mimic and ridiculous eſtabliſhment which, in the Gipſy jargon of Jacobins was called the *Parthenopean Republic*, he was ſaid to have diſplayed many important examples of public virtue.

Some ACCOUNT *of the late* DR. GARNETT.

"The life of a ſcholar ſeldom abounds with adventure: his fame is acquired in ſolitude: and the hiſtorian, who only views him at a diſtance, muſt be content with a dry detail of actions by which he is ſcarcely diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of mankind; but we are fond of talking of thoſe who have given us pleaſure; not that we have any thing important to ſay, but becauſe the ſubject is pleaſing."

THE occurrences of Dr. Garnett's life not being ſtrongly marked with viciſſitude, a ſketch of it muſt neceſſarily be ſhort. He was born in a village in Weſtmoreland, and like moſt men who have become eminent by their talents, he ſprang from the middle claſs of ſociety. His father is the proprietor and cultivator of a ſmall eſtate near Kirkby-Lonſdale. Prompted by his ſon's evident ſuperiority over his little playmates, he reſolved to ſpare no expence in his education, and accordingly when he had paſſed the uſual time at a country grammar-ſchool, he was placed under the care of Mr. Dawſon, of Sedberg, in Yorkſhire, a gentleman of well-known mathematical abilities. Four

years were here ſpent in the cloſeſt ſtudy, at the expiration of which period, determining on the purſuit of medicine, he proceeded to Edinburgh, and became a pupil of Dr. Brown, whoſe ſyſtem he ever after defended and acted upon. A reſidence of ſeveral years procured him a degree. He then viſited London, and ſtudied ſurgery with conſiderable attention. Conceiving himſelf qualified to enter into the practice of his profeſſion, and an opportunity offering by the death of Dr. Wilſon, he began his public career at Harrogate, in Yorkſhire. To thoſe who have obſerved the means which the medical men of this place find themſelves under the neceſſity of uſing, to obtain employment, it will not appear ſurpriſing, that the delicate mind of Dr. Garnett received ſevere and frequent ſhocks, until, the irkſomeneſs of his ſituation becoming inſupportable, although lucrative, he was compelled to abandon it. He now formed a deſign of emigrating to America, but the perſuaſion of his friends prevailed upon him to relinquiſh this ſcheme. It being ſuggeſted in Liverpool, that a courſe of lectures on chemiſtry and experimental philoſophy would, in all probability, be well received, he embraced the idea, and was gratified by a ſucceſs exceeding his moſt ſanguine expectations. The neighbouring town of Mancheſter was the next theatre for the diſplay of his knowledge, and he there repeated, with the higheſt approbation, the courſe he had given at Liverpool. Encouraged by the flattering reception he met with, he became a candidate, and a ſucceſsful one, for the lectureſhip of Anderſon's Inſtitution, in Glaſgow. The reputation which he acquired, while in this ſituation, induced the managers of the Royal Inſtitution to offer him the place of lecturer in phyſics and philoſophy, a ſelection which was the more honourable to Dr. Garnett, as it was entirely unſolicited, and unexpected by him. The temptation was too ſtrong to be reſiſted. He acceded to the propoſed terms, and, coming immediately to London, delivered his lectures during two ſeaſons, to a crowded and brilliant audience. The publicity he had thus gained, added to other circumſtances, influenced him to reſign his ſeat in the Inſtitution; and the leaſe of a houſe in Great Marlborough-ſtreet being on ſale, he bought it, built a large and convenient lecture room, purchaſed a quantity of philoſophical apparatus, and had the pleaſure, laſt winter, to ſee his forms filled with pupils. In the ſpring, he began a new courſe, and was advancing towards its cloſe, when ill-health, for a time, ſuſpended his labours. Reſolutely ſtruggling with diſeaſe, in a few days he reſumed his chair, and gave ſeveral lectures, when ſuffering under the ſevereſt indiſpoſition; but, at length, his feeble limbs refuſed to obey the dictates of his vigorous mind, and he was obliged to remain in his own apartment. His diſorder every inſtant aſſumed a more ſerious aſpect. The medical gentlemen, who attended him, declared it to be a typhus fever, caught in the gratuitous exerciſe of his profeſſion, and increaſed by anxiety and over-exertion; and, in ſpite of every effort of ſkill, and every care of affection, on the 28th of June this amiable man expired.

As an author, Dr. Garnett is known to the world by his Tour through Scotland; by his Analyſis of the Mineral Waters at Harrogate, Moffat, Horley Green, &c. by his Lecture on Health; and by a number of papers inſerted in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, the Royal Iriſh Academy, and the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, of which bodies he was a member. The Monthly Magazine alſo is indebted to him for ſeveral valuable communications.

As a lecturer, he was intitled to every praiſe for complete knowledge of his ſubject, although, in explaining it, he did not uſe the rhetorical action and declamation, which ſo frequently impoſe upon the world, and which, in matters of ſcience, are perhaps worſe than uſeleſs. What he ſaid was eaſily apprehended, and he never allowed an opportunity to eſcape of illuſtrating and confirming by experiment what he had advanced in theory.

As a man, he was generally admired and beloved. Active and energetic, yet mild and unaſſuming, the ſuperiority of his mind was diſguiſed by the ſimplicity and ſuavity of his manners. His countenance was open and intelligent, ſometimes highly animated, but too often overcaſt with an expreſſion of melancholy, which thoſe who were ſo happy as to be his friends muſt ever lament ſhould have a cauſe for exiſtence.

Before he quitted Harrogate, he married a Miſs Cleveland, a charming woman, who was ſo fondly attached to him, as to participate in his ſtudies. From the day of their union, it was her endeavour to aſſimilate her mind to his. She attended all his lectures, paid particular attention to thoſe ſubjects on which ſhe found he was moſt intereſted, and even qualified herſelf to aſſiſt him in the correction of his manuſcripts. He returned her affec-

tion with equal ardour, and they ſeemed made for each other, when, in giving a ſecond daughter to the world, ſhe died in his arms.

The diſtraction of the huſband may be conceived. The wiſh to provide for his children rouſed him into exertion: to that exertion he has fallen a ſacrifice, and his little girls are now completely orphans. Had a few years elapſed before this unfortunate event took place, Dr. Garnett would probably have been enabled to ſecure to them a decent independence. After having, with ſteady perſeverance, borne down the obſtacles that oppoſed his progreſs, he had attained to a reſpectable rank in his profeſſion, and looked forward to remuneration for his labours. He had tilled the ground, he had ſown the ſeed, and his congratulating friends were anticipating the approaching harveſt, when this cruel blight deſtroyed their hopes, and left nothing to them but the moſt poignant, and alas! the moſt unavailing regret.

A life ſpent in the extenſion and improvement of every uſeful art, ſurely lays the ſtrongeſt claim to the gratitude of mankind. The generoſity of the Britiſh nation affords ſupport to the family of the hero who has fought for his country, and ſhall it not to that of the philoſopher who has inſtructed it?

Dr. Garnett has left his Lectures on Zoonomia in readineſs for the preſs. They are ſpeedily to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and it is earneſtly and confidently hoped, that the event of this publication will free the unprotected children of the author from any danger of the penury with which they are at preſent threatened. W.

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Bibliothéque Commerciale, par Peuchet, No. V. (publiſhed twice per month).

Bibliothéque Françoiſe, No. II. of the third Year (publiſhed once per month).

Hiſtoire Naturelle de Buffon, new Edition, by Sonini, who has inſerted in it all diſcoveries which have taken place ſince the death of the author, vols. 67 and 68, plates, 7s. per vol. boards.

Tableaux de la Révolution Françoiſe, Nos. LXIX. and LXX. fol. 7s. per No.

Voyage Pittoreſque de la France, Nos. LXXVII. and LXXVIII. fol.

Encyclopédie Méthodique; livraiſon 67, containing Architecture, vol. 2, part 1; Art Militaire, vol. 4; Art Oratoire;—plates.

Moniteur; ou, Gazette Nationale; from its Commencement (including the Introduction) to the End of June, 1802. N. B. In this collection is found every Supplement, and each ſheet clean as it comes from the preſs.

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Hiſtoire de la Révolution; ou, Analyſe du Moniteur; including a copious Index to the Moniteur, fol. the firſt 3 vols. are publiſhed, the 4th, which completes the Work, is expected ſoon.

Mémoires de la Société Medicale d'Emulation de Paris, 4th Year, 8vo. 8s.

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Hiſtoire des Mathématiques, par Montucla, vols. 3 and 4, 4to.

Voyage Pittoreſque en Iſtrie et en Dalmatie, fol. juſt completed.

Hiſtoire Naturelle des Oiſeaux de Paradis, par Vaillant, No. IV. fol. coloured plates.

Hiſtoire Naturelle des Perroquets, No. VI. fol. coloured.

Hiſtoire Naturelle des Oiſeaux d'Afrique, No. XIX. fol. and 4to. coloured.

Hiſtoire Naturelle des Plantes Graſſes, No. XVI. fol. and 4to. coloured.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET,

To the Memory of WM. COWPER, ESQ. *Author of the Taſk, &c. &c. whoſe chaſte and elegant Productions will ever be entitled to our Admiration, while ſublimity, imagination, and pathos, are regarded as the Characteriſtics and Ornaments of Poetical Compoſition.*

BY hands unſeen, to ſhield his earthly bed,
(Where weeping virtues o'er his cold turf bend,
And mourn the early doom of their lov'd friend,)
Shall ſweeteſt flow'rs of earlieſt bloom be ſpread:
Here ſhall the village maids and youths repair;
Here ſhall the kindred ſoul that loves to grieve,
Still linger o'er his ſylvan grave at eve,
And mourn his fate: The red-breaſt here ſhall bear
The hoary moſs and flowers to deck the clay
That ſhields from mould'ring dews the poet's breaſt;
While, penſive wand'ring thro' the graſs grown way
At eve, the kindred muſe, in ſable dreſt,
Breathes her ſad dirges o'er his lifeleſs clay,
And hymns with ſainted voice his ſoul to reſt.

July 18, 1802. O.

SKETCH OF

HIGH on the throne of monarchy ſo late
Revers'd, he ſits in pomp majeſtical,
By nature form'd to win his way to greatneſs.
Prompt to conceive and undertake whate'er
With difficulty and hazard might be achiev'd
By mortal proweſs; in the braying din
Of civil ſtrife, or on th' embattled plain,
Midſt charging ſquadrons and the cannons roar,
Alike undaunted he—nor for the means
Car'd, ſo he attain'd the height he ſoar'd to.
For no ſoft pang of pity or remorſe
E'er touch'd his rugged boſom; witneſs thou
Ravag'd Auſonia, and the fertile plains
Of Egypt whitening with the untomb'd bones
Of thoſe his undiſtinguiſhing revenge
Gave to the edge of the ſword—cloudy his brow,
Haggard his viſage, and beſpeaks a mind
Where Care and cold Miſtruſt for ever dwell;
Unfated Pride, and fierce Ambition, ſtill
Hatching pernicious counſels to diſturb
The peace of waſted Europe, and provoke
The ſtorms which beſt uphold his doubtful ſway.
Yet he can well diſſemble; can diſguiſe
His dangerous intent, confounding ſtill
His haughty projects with the general good.
So reigns he ſov'ran o'er a people long

By

By madding faction vex'd, and dire misrule:
So reigns he—rais'd by deeds of high renown
And fav'ring chance, girt with the pomp of war.
But not unvisited (if Fame say true)
Of fearful thoughts, that hover round his couch,
And mar his midnight slumbers; nor secure
From vengeance ever plotting to destroy
His usurpation, and the just disdain
That loyalty and honour feel to bend
Submissive at the shrine of tyrannous pow'r.
Nor think we that the Gods look reckless on,
While he enjoys the throne of lawful kings,
Who hath so oft blasphem'd them, and bow'd down
To monstrous deities: and a day will come
For retribution, when the hand of Heav'n
Shall blast his vaunted fortune, and his sword,
Wherein he trusted, shall avenge the blood,
That cries against him, proving to vain man,
That, though successful guilt triumphsawhile.
Eternal Justice will at length assert
Its rights, and pure Religion vindicate
Her holy altars and unspotted name.*

After the Thousand-and-one Sonnets, which have been written in Italy, "on a young Lady's taking the Veil," it could only be expected from the ABBATE MONTI, *(Author of the Epopæa* In Morte di Ugo Basseville*) to compose another with Novelty and Spirit: even this he has not hitherto thought worthy of the Press:*

FUGGIA Licori al chiostro, e tutta in viso
Di santo zelo la bel' alma ardea;
E una luce gentil di paradiso
Tranquilla dai sereni occhj piovea.
In questa parte Amor, vinto e deriso,
Sulle impotenti e rotte armi fremea;
E là, sul crine virginal reciso,
La calpestata Libertà piangea.
Il Piacer lusinghiero in questo mezzo
La sua tazza le offerse in sulle porte,
E il vestimento le scotea con vezzo;
Sorrise acerbo la donzella forte,
Chiuse le sacre soglie, e con disprezzo
Ne consegno le chiavi in mano a Morte.

TRANSLATION.

A holy zeal the lovely soul o'erpow'rs,
And bids Licoris to the cloister fly;
Forth from her eyes serene a lustre show'rs,
Soft as descends the paradisial sky.
LOVE vanquish'd, pique'd, in idle ambush lours,
Stamping his broken arrows angrily;
On the shorn hair discrown'd of bridal flow'rs,
Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled LIBERTY.
Blithe PLEASURE, too, his spangled garment shook,
Offering the spicy cup, the fragrant wreath,
And beck'ning to the silky-curtain'd nook.
With bitter smile the damsel meets his look,
Closes the holy gates, and firmly * gives
The keys in keeping to the grasp of DEATH.

TRANSLATION FROM MARTIAL.

WHEN the chaste Arria drew from out her breast
The reeking sword, she thus her Lord addrest;
My wound, dear Pætus, can inflict no smart,
'Tis thine, and thine alone, which rends my heart.

July 1, 1802. M.

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* We insert this piece on account of its merit as a composition, without meaning to be responsible for its sentiments. EDITOR.

* Those who miss the penultimate rhyme, may read,

"And proudly saith,
The keys in keeping I consign to Death."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

A Memoir of Cit. TOULONGEON, on public spirit, was read in this sitting. "Among rude and simple nations, (says the author) the love of our country is an instinct or a sentiment; among nations polished and refined, there is no longer either sentiment or instinct; every thing is submitted to calculation, even the love of our country, and then it is called public spirit. The spirit of party is the opposite of public spirit, because it concenters the affections in a narrower sphere; but the spirit of opposition is not contrary to public spirit; well regulated, it forms a part of it. It is a friend of the house, who takes charge of contentious affairs—who takes on himself the doubtful and delicate part—and who, if things do not succeed, consents to charge himself with the event. A nation may be celebrated and powerful, externally, by arms, by riches, by knowledge, by industry, by arts; but it cannot be free, that is to say, strong and peaceable internally, unless by public spirit.

"Philosophy is truth; it is the soundest reason, and the purest result of the operations of our understanding. It embraces every thing that proceeds from our intelligence. Different men seized different branches of it; but it cannot be allowed to any man to embrace it wholly because the intellectual faculties of all are included within

within limits which they cannot paſs. We cannot, therefore, adhering to the propriety of terms, ſay, "The philoſophy of Kant;" and yet we do ſay—we diſpute on the philoſophy of Kant. This philoſophy divides the learned public of Germany—it excites national and foreign enmities, and the Germans upbraid the French becauſe they have not enlarged the ſect of the profeſſor of Königſberg. Nevertheleſs, the opinions of Kant have excited the curioſity of many French; they would wiſh, for inſtance, to learn from that maſter, how, *in the general application which we make of the notions of ſpace and time, to all the ſenſations which affect us, we may find a reaſon to conſider theſe two notions as the natural form of the underſtanding*. But we can only enter upon this ſtudy in the language of the author; and even with the knowledge of that language there remain yet many difficulties to overcome. They have not, however, diſcouraged Citizen DEGERANDO, an Aſſociate-member. In a Memoir which he has read to the Claſs, he has traced the hiſtory of the birth and progreſs of this doctrine, and has ſeized the principal points of view, which ſimplify the examen of it. We cannot follow him through this work, becauſe it would be neceſſary to employ the technical terms of the ſchools, and afterwards to explain them, without being ſure that we comprehend them, and that we could make ourſelves underſtood. We ſhall only ſay, that Citizen Degerando has paid a juſt homage to the bold and fertile genius of the German philoſopher, and to the vaſt extent of his knowledge; but he likewiſe admits, that this innovating philoſopher, by the nature of his method, excites a juſt diffidence of his ſyſtem, which is ſtill further augmented by the pretenſions he aſſumes, and by the obſcurity in which he expreſſes himſelf, or which, perhaps, he cannot avoid. Expreſſion is the image of thought: it is clear, when the thoughts are well digeſted. Even in the moſt abſtract matters,

Ce que l'on conçoit bien s'enonce clairement.

Accuracy of deſcription neceſſarily implies clearneſs of conception."

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* LITERATURE *and* FINE ARTS, *by* CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY *of the* CLASS, *at the* PUBLIC SITTING *of the* 15*th* VENDEMIAIRE, YEAR 10.

"While the ſphere of arts is enlarging amongſt us, and national induſtry, encouraged by government, ſheds a new luſtre on our republican feſtivals, it affords pleaſure to ſee valuable writers, in turn, conſulting antiquity, and paying together to their country the tribute of their ſtudies and talents. Happy rivality, which all good citizens applaud, and which they ſtrive to augment by the conſideration with which they honour it! It is to their perſevering zeal for the progreſs of letters, that the Claſs of Literature and Fine Arts will always offer, with the ſame confidence, the notice of its labours.

"Since the public ſitting of the 15th Meſſidor, year 9, the Claſs has been occupied with Memoirs, in which criticiſm and erudition are found united, and with reports, which, by the nature and importance of their object, deſerve to fix the public attention.

"The name of the two celebrated cities, *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, has often inflamed with a noble emulation the amateurs of the arts and of ancient monuments. Hitherto the total diſappearance of thoſe two cities has been attributed to the famous eruption of Veſuvius, which dates from the firſt year of the reign of Titus, and from the 79th of the Chriſtian æra. According to the obſervations of Citizen DU THIEL, that epoch is not very certain. The generality of readers are only fixed by the moſt ſtriking events. They ſlide too rapidly over details, and hence ariſes that crowd of errors into which they are liable to fall, in peruſing the annals of hiſtory. Our colleague has preſented to view a ſeries of facts, which a reader, otherwiſe ſufficiently enlightened, would not, perhaps, remark, and which, brought into a ſingle point of view, prove, pretty clearly, that the eruption, deſcribed with ſo much animation by Pliny the Younger, did not complete the deſtruction of thoſe cities.

"In fact we ſee them emerge from their ruins, under the ſame reign of Titus. They yet ſubſiſted under the Emperor Adrian, with ſome remains of ſplendour. The fine characters of the inſcription traced on the baſis of the equeſtrian ſtatue of a M. Nonius Balbus, ſon of Marcus, are almoſt evidently of that time. We find them under the reign of the Antonines. The recital of the feſtival of *Trimalchio*, in the Roman Satire, attributed to T. Petronius Arbiter, furniſhes us with a number of evidences as to the exiſtence of Pompeii, and of ſome buildings of Herculaneum, under the laſt of thoſe princes. In the geographical monument, known under the title of the *Chart of Peutinger*, which is of a date ſubſequent to the reign of Conſtantine, that is to ſay, at the beginning of the fourth century, Herculaneum and Pompeii are ſtill in exiſtence,

and

and inhabited; but in the *Itinerary*, called improperly *Antonines*, neither of theſe two cities is to be found; from which we may conjecture, with ſome probability, that the entire ruin of Herculaneum and of Pompeii took place in that interval of time which ſeparates the completion of the chart of Peutinger from the compilation of the Itinerary.

The eruption which took place in 471 occaſioned the moſt frightful ravages. If we may believe Marcellinus, the cinders which Veſuvius then vomited covered all the countries of Europe. They flew even to Conſtantinople, where, according to this Chronicler, an anniverſary feſtival was inſtituted in memory of that ſtrange phenomenon. It is highly probable that the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii diſappeared at that epoch, and that there remained no longer any veſtige of them on the ſurface of the globe. A letter written by Caſſiodorus, in the name of Theodorick, whoſe reign dates from 493 to 526, comes in ſupport of this conjecture. It warrants Citizen DU THIEL to conclude, that after the fatal eruption of 471, thoſe of the inhabitants of Pompeii who had the happineſs to eſcape the laſt diſaſter, retired to Nola, in Campania, and thoſe of Herculaneum, who had eſcaped, like the firſt, the fury of the Volcano, took refuge at Naples. They formed there a particular tribe. The quarter where they eſtabliſhed themſelves was, as it were, iſolated from the other portions of the city.

This ſerves to explain the denomination of *Regio Herculanenſium* or *Quarter of the Herculanians*, which has been remarked on ſeveral lapidary monuments diſcovered at Naples; it likewiſe explains different inſcriptions, which learned Neapolitan antiquarians have collected and publiſhed. Theſe inſcriptions repreſent the Herculaneans forming a ſort of republic, governed, or, at leaſt, preſided, by its own magiſtrates. We cannot doubt that they belonged to the city of Naples. The ſtyle in which they are conceived gives every reaſon to think, that they were traced nearly in the middle ages, or, at leaſt, much poſterior to the time when Herculaneum was ſwallowed up by Veſuvius.

Citizen DU THIEL has conſulted, in the laborious reſearches where his zeal had drawn him, the moſt celebrated among the Neapolitan hiſtorians and philoſophers. Their writings, which he takes great care to quote, have furniſhed him with very uſeful documents. According to all thoſe, which he has derived from a ſource ſo pure, it appears certain, that towards the end of the ſixteenth century ſubterranean reſearches were begun at the place where towards the midſt of the laſt century the valuable antiquities of the Muſeum of Portici were diſcovered. But they were ſoon interrupted, and buried in oblivion, although they had recompenſed the firſt efforts of a zeal very inconſtant, and which could not be re-excited till the end of 150 years.

The obſervations preſented to the claſs by our colleague ſerve to illuſtrate ſeveral paſſages of ancient authors, and to fix, with a ſort of preciſion, the epoch to which we ought to refer the compilation of the Itinerary of Antoninus.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON*.

CHEMISTRY.

MR. CHENEVIX has given a very elaborate account of a great variety of experiments and obſervations, which have led him to conclude, that muriatic acid does exiſt in the form of oxygenized, and hyper-oxygenized muriatic acid, and that in either ſtate it is capable of entering into ſaline combinations.

It appears from Mr. Hatchett's analyſis of a mineral ſubſtance from North America, containing a metal hitherto unknown, that the ore conſiſts of iron combined with an unknown ſubſtance, and that the latter conſiſts of three-fourths of the whole.—This ſubſtance is proved to be of a metallic nature, by the coloured precipitates which it forms with pruſiate of potaſh, and with the tincture of galls; by the effects which zinc produces, when immerſed in acid ſolutions; and by the colour which it communicates to phoſphate of ammonia, when melted with it. From experiments made with the blow-pipe, it ſeems to be a metallic ſubſtance which retains the oxygen with great obſtinacy. It is an acidifical metal; for the oxide reddens litmus paper, expels carbonic acid, and forms combinations with the fixed alkalis. But it is very different from the other acidifiable metals, viz. arſenic, tungſten, molybdena, and chromium; and ſtill more different from the uranium, titanium, and tellurium. The precipitates obtained from this ore, Mr. Hatchett thinks, might be employed with advantage as pigments. After conſulting ſeveral ingenious chymiſts, he has been induced to give this new metal the name of Columbium.

* Concluded from page 488, vol. 13.

In Mr. HOWARD's experiments and obſervations on certain ſtony ſubſtances which at different times are ſaid to have fallen on the earth, we have hiſtorical accounts of all thoſe facts on the ſubject which ſeem to be well authenticated.—Particular mention is made of one that fell in Portugal in 1796—of about a dozen that fell at Sienna in July, 1794—of one that weighed 56 lbs. that fell in December, 1795, near Wold-cottage, in Yorkſhire—and of others that fell, in 1798, near Benares, in the Eaſt Indies. We have then a mineralogical deſcription of theſe various ſtones, by the Count de Bournon; after which, Mr. Howard, following the example of the French Academicians, who, in 1768, brought one of theſe ſubſtances to the teſt of chemiſtry, proceeds to conſider the aſſiſtance to be derived from the ſcience of chemiſtry in diſtinguiſhing them from all other known ſubſtances, and in eſtabliſhing the aſſertion that they have fallen on the earth.—Count de Bournon's deſcription of native iron, and Mr. Howard's examination of ſpecimens of iron from South America, Bohemia, and Senegal, follow in ſucceſſion; from which the Author, inſtead of drawing any concluſions, propoſes the following queries:—1. Have not all *fallen* ſtones, and what are called native irons, the ſame origin?—2. Are all, or any, the produce, or the bodies, of meteors?—3. Might not the ſtone from Yorkſhire have formed a meteor in regions too elevated to be diſcovered.

Specimens of the Yorkſhire and Benares ſtones have been depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. EVERARD HOME's deſcription of the anatomy of the ornithorhynchus admits not of abridgement; the following particulars are however intereſting. The ornithorhynchus is about 17 inches long, and 11 inches in circumference. It is found only in the freſh water lakes in New South Wales: it does not ſwim upon the ſurface of the water, but comes up occaſionally to breathe, in the ſame manner as the turtle. The natives ſit on the banks with ſmall wooden ſpears, and watch them every time they come to the ſurface, till they get an opportunity of ſtriking. Governor Hunter ſaw a native watch one for above an hour before he attempted to ſpear it, which he did through the neck and foreleg: when on ſhore, it uſed its claws with ſo much force, that they were obliged to confine it between two pieces of board while they were cutting off the barbs of the ſpear to diſengage it. When looſe, it ran upon the ground with as much activity as a land-tortoiſe. It inhabits the banks of the lakes, and is ſuppoſed to feed in the muddy places which ſurround them; but the particular kind of food on which it ſubſiſts is not known.

MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY*.

BELLES LETTRES, &c.

The Rev. G. WALKER, in an excellent paper "On Tragedy, and the intereſt in tragical Repreſentations," has attempted to account for the ſtrange intermixture of pain, and ſomething like joy, excited in the ſame inſtant, by the ſame object, each apparently dependant on each other, and yet not blended together in the ſame maſs. He examines the moſt celebrated theories on the ſubject, ſuch as that of the Abbé du Bos, who refers the ſolution of the difficulty to that averſion which we have to indolence, and, in conſequence, to the delight we feel in having our moſt active and lively paſſions rouſed; and that of Fontenelle, which ſays, that pleaſure and pain, like many other extremes, approach, and, at a certain point, paſs into each other: pleaſure, puſhed too far, becomes pain, and the movement of pain, a little moderated, becomes pleaſure. He then conſiders the more plauſible theory of David Hume, which refers the greateſt part of that pleaſure which ſprings out of the boſom of uneaſineſs, and yet retains all the features and ſymptoms of diſtreſs and ſorrow, to the bewitching power of the eloquence with which the melancholy ſcene is repreſented. "The effect," ſays Mr. Hume, "is like the compoſition of two forces, which, combining together, produce a new direction, a direction not contrary to that of either, but partaking of both."

Having analyſed theſe ſyſtems, and pointed out their ſeveral defects, Mr. Walker concludes, that in every view of the human mind, during the exhibition of tragic imitations, compaſſion or ſympathy in a more extended ſenſe preſents itſelf as the operating principle, the immediate ſenſe to which ſuch ſcenes addreſs themſelves. "This," ſays he, "is the only principle within us which is ſufficient to

* Notice of the papers publiſhed in the ſecond part of vol. V. of the Memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester.

attach us to miſery; to connect a being who is intereſted for himſelf, and is in the conſtant purſuit of his own proper happineſs—to connect ſuch a being with the unhappy, and as, by an irreſiſtible impulſe, introduce him to a partnerſhip in their afflictions." Compaſſion was implanted in us, not merely to come in aid of our good will on preſſing occaſions, which may juſtify the pain it gives us, but that it might miniſter to the ſublimeſt virtue of man, and diſpoſe us, on every occaſion, to wiſh and do well to the creature like ourſelves.

Hence the ſtriking difference in the exerciſe of this ſenſe as referred to the real diſtreſſes of life, and to the fictitious ones of tragedy. In the former caſe, the ſympathetic feeling is pain unmixed, in order to give power and velocity to the benevolent ſtimulus; in the latter, the pain is mixed, and tempered with ſomething that muſt attend on every mind in the exerciſe of its beſt affections, a complacence ſuch as a ſuperior ſpirit may be ſuppoſed to feel, if he were viewing the diſtreſſes of ſome inferior ſyſtem.

In an eſſay on the BEAUTIFUL in the human form, &c. the author ſhews that the perfection of beauty, as an abſolute ſtandard, muſt be looked for in the middle form of the whole collected human race, excluding all whom accident, violence, monſtrous births, or the extremes of climate, food and labour, may have diſfigured; and alſo in the middle form between the extremes of age, in which the ſubject has not attained to, or declined from the point of perfection, becauſe all the varieties of the human form ſeem to reſpect this medium both of number and age. He then offers good and ſatisfactory reaſons to prove that the ſtatues which have been preſerved as monuments of the Grecian art and taſte, do correſpond with thoſe high conceptions of beauty in the human form, which both ſentiment and reaſon lead us to entertain.

In a defence of learning and the arts againſt ſome charges of Rouſſeau, the Rev. GEORGE WALKER has ſhewn, 1. that learning is not the parent of politeneſs, nor is chargeable with the duplicity and diſhoneſty which he ſuppoſes to be her attendants; and 2. That luxury and corrupt manners are not the progeny of ſcience and the arts.

METEOROLOGY.

From the experiments and obſervations made by Mr. JOHN DALTON, to determine whether the quantity of rain and dew is equal to the quantity of water carried off by the rivers, and raiſed by evaporation, it appears that the mean quantity of rain is equal to 31 inches of depth, and that of the dew to 5 inches of depth, making together 36 inches. He then takes the area of England and Wales at 46,450 miles, or 1,378,586,880,000 ſquare feet, and this multiplied by 36 inches, or 3 feet, gives 4,135,760,640,000 cubic feet of water—153,176,320,000 cubic yards, or 28 cubic miles, or 115 thouſand millions of tons in weight nearly.

Mr. Dalton next aſſumes, but not without good reaſons for the aſſumption, that all the rivers in England and Wales carry off about 13 inches of rain, and that about 30 inches of rain is diſpoſed of by means of evaporation; but then, as this exceeds the medium reſerve of rain of 23 inches, he finds it neceſſary to enquire whether there are not other circumſtances which will account for this exceſs of ſeven inches; and on the whole he concludes, that the rain and dew in general are equivalent to the quantity of water carried off by evaporation and by the rivers. Hence he gives a general theorem for the quantity of water carried down into the ſea by any river in any country, which will be in the compound ratio of the area of the country, and the exceſs of the rain and dew above the evaporation. In the ſection upon the origin of ſprings, Mr. Dalton concludes that they are ſupplied entirely by rain and dew.

The moſt important meteorological obſervations made by Mr. Dalton for the year 1801, are, 1. That the ratio of the quantity of rain collected on the top of St. John's ſteeple, Manchester, to that collected on the ground in the vicinity, about fifty yards below, is in ſummer as 2 : 3 nearly; in winter 1 : 2 nearly: 2. That the mean quantity of rain fallen at Manchester for 8 years, is equal to 34.60 inches per annum, but at Kendal the mean annual rain for 14 years is equal to 58.1 inches. 3. That for the laſt year the prevailing winds have been N. E. and S. W. which, he obſerves, are in fact winds that properly belong to the northern temperate zone, ariſing from the two general currents of air tending from and towards the equator.

[*The remaining papers of this volume on Natural Philoſophy, &c. will be noticed in our next ber.*]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

The Boar that killed Adonis brought before Venus. Drawn by R. Weſtall, Eſq. R. A. engraved by W. Holl.

"Swift as birds each fluttering love,
Haſtens through the mazy grove.
Soon the guilty boar they find,
Fearleſs run and ſeize and bind.
This to guide the beaſt along,
Panting pulls his cords of thong:
That, to make the felon go,
Beats him with his little bow."

THE ſubject of this beautiful drawing is ſingular, but it gave an opportunity for Weſtall to diſplay his very peculiar taſte and talent in the delineation of female beauty and infantine grace. The figure of the Venus, is, as may be ſuppoſed from the artiſt who made the drawing, extremely graceful; and *the little Loves*, who lead, and drive forward the boar, are eminently attractive and engaging: they reminded us of Flamingo's beautiful models, which are the moſt faſcinating imitations of children that art has hitherto produced. The whole is very delicately engraven, and in colours, is an uncommonly pleaſing print. In ſubjects of this deſcription, the chalk ſtyle may be ſucceſsfully employed, and, properly managed, produces a ſoft and pictureſque effect.

Mr. Ackerman, of the Strand, has juſt publiſhed the following prints:

A View of the Britiſh Fleet entering the Sound, and paſſing the Caſtle and Fortreſs of Cronenburgh. drawn by Mr. Pococke, from a Sketch taken by Robinſon Kittoe, Eſq. and engraved by Black.

Though the war is happily terminated, yet a view of thoſe remarkable events which diſtinguiſh either its commencement, continuance, or concluſion, and diſplayed the ſuperiority of the Britiſh navy, muſt always be intereſting to every lover of his country; and to thoſe who are converſant with marine painting, this muſt rank as very ſuperior to the common delineations of ſuch ſubjects, both in accuracy and general effect.

A Pair of Prints; Attention and Inattention; from Pictures painted by J. R. Smith, and engraved by R. M. Meadows.

To the firſt is the following motto, by Peter Pindar.

"When love's the theme, what eye can cloſe,
The minutes ſteal the lightning's wings;
Adieu at once to dull repoſe,
For who can ſleep when Ovid ſings?"

Shakeſpeare ſays, that

—"Loving goes by haps
Some, Cupids kill with arrows, ſome with traps."

Ovid's Art of Love, has been invariably conſidered as one of thoſe traps, and the hero of this delineated hiſtory is evidently availing himſelf of the effect to be produced by it. The print repreſents a gallant young man in a Spaniſh habit, reading this dangerous poem by torch-light, to a beautiful and very young girl, who greedily imbibes the intoxicating lines, and looks with evident delight at the reader. Her whole ſoul ſeems engroſſed, her eye is fixed on her lover, and her figure preſents *mute Attention perſonified.* The lamp which irradiates the room is ſupported by a Cupid fixed on a pedeſtal; and through the window in the diſtance appears the new moon.

The ſecond print repreſents the ſame young female ſeated with her grandmother, who is reading to her a book of a very different deſcription; *Fox's Book of Martyrs!* and this gloomy volume appears to have had a very natural effect, and naturally thrown the girl into a deep ſleep. To this is prefixed the following appropriate motto by the ſame whimſical writer.

"Read Fox's Martyrs to ſixteen,
How dull, how ſtupid it muſt prove!
How it would brighten up her mien,
Would granny read her thoſe of love!"

This print makes a very good companion to that which preceeds it, and repreſents as complete *Inattention* as can be imagined. The old woman, as well as the young one, is correctly drawn, and properly diſcrimated; and both the prints are well engraven in the dotted manner, by Mr. Meadows.

A Pair of Prints; Fighting Dogs, and Dog and Cat. Painted by G. Morland, and engraved in Mezzotinto, by J. R. Smith.

The firſt of theſe prints has a great deal of truth and nature, but in a picture that was painted by the late Mr. Gainſborough, we remember to have ſeen added to the dogs, two boys, who are their maſters; one of whom is ſetting on his

ſavage quadruped to worry a weaker animal, the owner of which is endeavouring to part the combatants. The introduction of the two boys gives much additional intereſt to the ſcene, and tells a better ſtory than Mr. Morland's, where we have no accompaniment. Independent of this, the picture has great merit; it is evidently taken from nature, and transferred to the canvas with great ſpirit; and the engraving is in Mr. Smith's beſt manner. The looſe and floſky manner in which the hair of each of the quadrupeds is engraved, is in the very beſt and moſt maſterly ſtyle. The companion print repreſents a cat briſtling up to a dog.

A Pair of Prints; the Alehouſe Door, and the Alehouſe Kitchen. Painted by G. Morland, engraved by R. S. Syer.

The firſt of theſe prints repreſents two labouring men, with a table and a jug of ale before them, at a cottage door. One of them is filling his pipe, and addreſſing his tale to his companion, who, from his age and appearance, may be his ſon. They are both of them Engliſh ruſtics, and painted with as ſtrict an attention to nature as the boors of Teniers, whoſe manner Mr. Morland has happily tranſlated into Engliſh, and imitated. In the Alehouſe Kitchen, a poſtilion is kneeling upon a bench, on which he has placed his earthen mug of ale, is ſmoking a pipe, and looking with a very placid countenance at a wood fire, around which are ſeated ſome figures of a ſimilar rank. Both the deſigns are evidently taken from nature.

Pair of Prints; The young Fortune-teller, and the Sheltered Lamb; from Pictures painted by R. Weſtall, Eſq. R. A. engraved by T. Gaugain.

In the firſt of theſe prints we are preſented with three infantine gypſies, one of whom is ſeated upon an aſs, uttering their little oracular deciſſions to a young ruſtic, who is reclined upon an adjoining bank. The children, and an accompanying dog, are very prettily marked, and the landſcape and accompanying back ground are pictureſque and agreeable. The other print is made up with three infantine figures, one of whom is tenderly ſheltering a lamb from the gathering ſtorm, and as well as her two little companions, is a very engaging and intereſting figure.

Joſeph and his Miſtreſs; deſigned by R. Coſway, Eſq. R. A. and engraved by W. Nutter.

The voluptuous blandiſhments of Potiphar's wife, and the holy horror of the young Iſraelite, are well marked, and conſonant to the ſtory. It is very well engraved.

From a Ballad of Shakeſpeare's Hamlet, Act 4th. Deſigned by R. Weſtall, Eſq. R. A. and engraved by James Hogg.

"He is dead and gone lady,
He is dead and gone,
At his head a green-graſs turf,
At his heels a ſtone."

The figure of the fair Ophelia is very well conceived, and the ſympathy of the ſurrounding group, admirably imagined and delineated with great taſte and feeling.

Miſs Linwood's Exhibition of pictures in needle-work and in wool, is open in Hanover ſquare on the uſual terms of one ſhilling admiſſion. We have before noticed this very curious diſplay, the merits of which are ſo well known to the public, that it is not neceſſary to expatiate on them.

The very ſuperior print engraved by Raphael Morghen, from Leonardo da Vinci's picture of the laſt ſupper, painted on the wall of the Refectory at Milan, has been noticed in a former Retroſpect; to this account may be added, that this picture was never capitally engraved at any former period, and that ſince the time Morghen took the copy from which he made the engraving, the picture has been painted over and deſtroyed, by the injudicious repairs made by an inferior artiſt. The following very curious account of this circumſtance was given by Mr. Barry, in his third lecture, read at the Royal Academy, April 4th, 1785.

"In the ſtronger expreſſions alſo, Leonardo ſeems to have gone greater lengths than any cotemporary or ſucceeding artiſt, in marking the emotions of the ſoul in the action and countenance; his enthuſiaſm, though great, is always equalled by the coolneſs and ſolidity of his judgment. Truth and energy go hand in hand in whatever I have ſeen, that was really his: there could not be a more happy example of this union than in the famous picture of the laſt ſupper, at Milan. There is a print of this picture done from a drawing by Rubens. The deformities, ſlovenly and precipitate incorrectneſs of Rubens' ſtyle of drawing is viſible throughout; it gives but a lame idea of Vinci's work. The ſmall copy at St. Germain Auxerrois is much better, though greatly wanting in the ſpirit and deciſion of the original; all that happy fineſſe in the diverſity of character, expreſſive agitation, and tender ſentiment, appear to have been

but

but little felt, and are ill rendered by the cold timid hand of the copyiſt. It may be that I ſaw this copy to too great a diſadvantage, (from the want of light and proximity), to do it juſtice; but the original, the glorious work of Leonardo, is now no more. I ſaw the laſt of it at Milan; for in paſſing through that city on my return home, (in company with my long-eſteemed, amiable, and ingenious friend and brother academician Mr. Rigaud), I ſaw a ſcaffold erected in the Refectory, and one half of the picture painted over by one *Pietro Mazzi*. Not one was at work, it being Sunday: but there were two men on the ſcaffold, one of whom was ſpeaking to the other with much earneſtneſs about that part of the picture which had been re-painted: I felt much agitated; and having no idea of his being an artiſt, (much leſs the very identical artiſt who was employed to deſtroy ſo beautiful and venerable a ruin), I objected with warmth to the ſhocking and ignorant manner in which this was carried on, pointing out at the ſame time the immenſe difference between the part that was untouched, and what had been re-painted. He anſwered that the new work was but a dead colour, and that the painter meant to go over it all again. 'Oh! *maloré*,' ſaid I, 'worſe and worſe! if this painter has thus loſt his way, when he was immediately going over the lines and features of Leonardo's figures, what will become of him when they are all thus blotted out, and that, without any guide in repaſſing over the work, he ſhall be utterly abandoned to his own ignorance!' On my remonſtrating afterwards with ſome of the Friars, and entreating them to take down the ſcaffold, and ſave the half of the picture which was yet remaining; they told me that the convent had no authority in this matter, and that it was done by order of the Count de Firmian, the imperial ſecretary of ſtate. Thus periſhed one of the moſt juſtly celebrated monuments of modern art, particularly for that part of the deſign which regards the ſkilful delineation of the various ſentiments of the ſoul, in all the diverſities of character, expreſſion of countenance, and of action."

Account of the Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
FEBRIS Intermittens Tertiana	4
Scarlatina Anginoſa	4
Pleuritis	3
Eryſipelas	1
Rheumatiſmus Acutus	5
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Tuſſis	12
Dyſpnœa	7
Tuſſis cum Dyſpnœa	9
Hæmoptyſis	2
Hydrops Pectoris	2
Anaſarca	3
Pleurodyne	4
Epilepſia	2
Cephalagia	7
Paralyſis	2
Syncope	2
Hyſteria	4
Gaſtrodynia	7
Diarrhœa	4
Aſcites	3
Hæmorrhois	3
Chloroſis	4
Hernia	2
Scrophula	7
Impetigo	4
Rheumatiſmus Chronicus	12

PUERPERAL DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Abſceſſus Mammæ	2
Menorrhagia Lochialis	3
Ephemera	4
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Pertuſſis	4
Opthalmia	3
Opthalmia Purulenta	1
Herpes	3
Tinea	2

With a ſtate of the weather ſo unuſual at this time of the year as that which we have lately experienced, and eſpecially with a temperature of the air, continued for a conſiderable time, ſo far below the point to which it generally riſes at the preſent ſeaſon, we might well expect that the human frame, as well as the vegetable productions, ſhould be materially affected. We have accordingly obſerved an unuſual prolongation of thoſe complaints which uſually accompany ſuch a ſtate of the air. Colds and coughs, pleuriſies and peripneumonies, rheumatic affections and pains in the face, have been very frequent. Hooping-cough, though the number of patients labouring under it are fewer, and the

the ſymptoms attending it are leſs violent, is ſtill a troubleſome diſeaſe. Scarlatina Anginoſa has prevailed to a conſiderable degree, and has, in ſome inſtances, proved fatal. In other inſtances it has been ſucceeded by anaſarcous ſwellings. This ſymptom does not in general excite any alarm, as it does in thoſe caſes where it may be conſidered as a primary diſeaſe, or as connected with the diſeaſed ſtate of ſome organ.

It generally ſubſides in a little time after the uſual means have been employed.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

(*The Soliciters Names are between Parentheſes.*)

BANKRUPTCIES.

ACTHENHEAD, W. St. James's Market, ale and porter merchant. (Hague and Poole, Cannon-row
Atwell, T. Totneſs, ſhopkeeper. (Alexander, Bedford-row
Baſhagan, M. and J. Bermann, Watling ſtreet, merchants. (Jones, Saliſbury ſquare
Brewer, E. Cricklade, ſcrivener. (Crowdy, Highworth, Wilts
Braint, J. Monkgate, York, butter and bacon factor. (Evans, Furnival's inn
Ball, G. Launceſton, dealer in ſpirits, vintner and victualler. (Aubyn. Dock, Devonſhire
Bowen, J. Swanſea, mariner. (Gabel, Lincoln's inn
Bullfield, W. Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper. (Baldwin and Dowbiggin, Lancaſter
Bonſer, W. Red-lion ſtreet, Spitalfields, ſilkweaver. (Swan and Wallington, Fore ſtreet
Barratt, J. Wakefield, gardener, &c. (Battye, Chancery lane
Banks, T. Hill Houſe, Sedgley, carpenter. (Parker, Stafford
Biſhop, W. Yealand Conyers, merchant, and J. Jocelyn Biſhop, Leighton Hall, merchants. (Maſon and Wilſon, Lancaſter
Bradley, S. Leiceſter, grocer. (Taylor, Gray's inn ſquare
Coleby, J. Hampſtead, Norfolk, merchant, (ſurviving partner with C. Coleby.) (Tilbury and Bedford, Ely place
Coulthard, J. late of Shaws, now of Carliſle, dealer: (Mounſay, Staple's inn
Collingdon, J. Plough court, Lombard ſtreet, merchant. (Speak, St. John, Southwark
Cockran, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Duckworth and Chippindall, Mancheſter
Cox, R. Worceſter place, and Kennett Wharff, Upper Thames ſtreet, paper and rag merchant. (Kayll, Garlick hall
Cottingham, J. Liverpool, merchant and broker. (Huxley, Temple
Campbell, M. and W. Teaſdale, Mancheſter, grocers. (Milne, Mancheſter
Coulthard, Ann, Orchard houſe, inn keeper. (Mounſey, Staple's inn
Chilcott, W. Lamb ſtreet, Spital fields, plumber. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital ſquare
Colliſhaw, C. Wych ſtreet, cabinet maker. (Godmond, Creſcent place, Black Friars
Carter, Thos. jun. Waltham Holy-Croſs, corn chandler. (Jeſſop, Clifford's inn
Crilp, J. Tabor, clothier. (Pearſon and Son, Temple
Doncaſter, John, New Alresford, grocer. (Twyuham, Temple
Duffin, M. and H. Duffin, Stratford upon Avon, linen drapers. (Luxmore, Red lion ſquare
Dodgſon, J. ſpirit merchant. (Pearſon, Carliſle
Faulkner, T. Mancheſter, W. Faulkner, and J. Gibſon, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, London, ſurviving partners of W. Faulkner, ſen. merchants, cotton manufacturers, and warehouſemen. (Garnet, Baſinghall ſtreet
Freeman, J. Fleet ſtreet, hat manufacturer. (Jennings and Collier, Great ſhire lane
Furniſs, M. J. White, and R. Styring, Sheffield, ſilver-platers. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Formby, John, Newburgh, within Latham, blackſmith. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings
Forbes, C. Chicheſter Rents, baker. (White, Millman ſtreet
Fowler, W. Kingſton, on Hull, ſhopkeeper. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Fulton, A. late of Great Knight Ryder ſtreet, now of Clapham, coal merchant. (Dolic and Thomas, Crane court
Fiſher, W. Cambridge, woollen draper. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn
Hewit, J. Wilſon ſtreet, Moorfields, weaver, firm Meſſrs. E. Hewit, and Co. (Hurd, Furnival's inn
Hurrell, T. Conduit ſtreet, taylor. (Dawſon, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Haſlum, Arthur, Wenhoughton, ſhopkeeper. (Kaye, Bolton le moors
Henwood, J. Canterbury, vintner. (Webb, Folkſtone
Haithide, J. ſen. and jun. and E. Haithide, Merton, calico printers. (Sanderſon, Paltgrave place
Hope, P. Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane
Jefferſon, T. Hudſwell, York, dealer. (Hodgſon, Clement's lane
James, J. Hatton Garden, dealer. (Gale, Bedford ſtreet, Bedford row
Jenkins, W. Briſtol, broker. (Hartley, Briſtol
Johnſon, R. and J. and W. Johnſon, St. Swithin's lane, merchants. (Firm in London, J. and R. Johnſon, and Co. in America, R. Johnſon, and Co. and at Glaſgow, W. Johnſon, and Co.) (Barrow, Forbes, and Hancock, Baſinghall ſtreet
Langford, T. Stringer, Cheſter, upholder. (Baddeley, Serle ſtreet
Lloyd, H. Kington, baker. (Cheeſe and Davies, Kington
Longfellow, W. Horſeforth, clothier. (Sykes, New inn
Lambert, T. Weſt Grinſtead, ſhopkeeper. (Phipps, Philpot lane
Lancheſter, Ann, Sackville ſtreet, dealer. (Richardſon, Bury ſtreet, St. James's
Lucas, S. jun. Birmingham, plater. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn
Moore, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings
Milner, Joſeph, Yarmouth, druggiſt. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Powell, W. Shepton Mallet, inn holder. (Warry, New inn
Parker, W. Wood, Church ſtreet, St. John's, Southwork. (Palmer and Tomlinton, Warnford court
Parſlee, J. Holt, Bookſeller. (Hewitt, Holt
Panter, R. and G. Panter, Heyrod, Lancaſter, dealers. (Heelis and Griffinhoofe, Pancras lane
Rocheiter, T. Canterbury row, Newington. (Allaſton, Wellclofe ſquare
Roſs, J. ſen. G. Roſs, T. Thompſon, and J. Allham, Piccadilly, dealers in wine. (Harman, Wine Office court
Stephens, Wm. Ab-church lane, fiſhmonger. (Loxley, Cheapſide
Smith, W. Cirenceſtr, linen draper. (Bleaſdale and Alexder, New inn
Syers, T. Mancheſter, ſtationer. (Milne, Mancheſter
Stainbank, C. Old Bond ſtreet, printſeller. (Williamſon, Clifford's inn
Smith, G. Earnſley, grocer and tallow chandler. (Sykes, New inn
Sunderland, James, Sandall Magna, corn dealer. (Battey, Chancery lane
Tapley, Mary, Newton Abbot, ſhopkeeper. (Hands, Temple
Tatlock, J. Finch lane, broker. (Harman, Wine Office court
Turner, J. Kingſton, Surrey, maſter. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Wheatly, J. Mark lane, corn factor. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Wilſon, Bingley, Thornhill Lees, lime-burner. (Battye, Chancery lane
Woodcroft, T. and J. Woodcroft, Sheffield Moor, comb manufacturers. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Woſtlake, J. Hampreſton, Dorſet, maltſter. (Cattleman, Wimbourn
Yeates, John, Portſmouth, coal merchant. (Nowell, Eſſex ſtreet

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews, G. Holybourne, tanner, July 24
Allen, Thomas, Salford, cotton manufacturer, July 28
Addiſon, J. Thurſk, ſhopkeeper, July 31
Anderſon, Alex. and D. Robertſon, Coleman ſtreet, merchants and inſurance brokers, Aug. 14. Joint Eſtate, and ſeparate Eſtate of Anderſon
Blackburn, R. Bilton with Harogate, mercer, July 23
Bicknall, A. Upper Berkeley ſtreet, butcher, Aug. 3
Benedicts, M. Liverpool, ſhopkeeper, July 28
Bailey, W. Malmbury, victualler, Aug. 27
Brown, A. Seven Cakes, butcher, Aug. 13
Cooper, R. Burton, Birmingham, army accoutrement maker, July 21
Clarke, R. Fore ſtreet, grocer, July 31
Clarke, J. Shoe lane, carpenter, July 24
Caſton, W. Finſbury ſquare, letter founder, July 27
Child, Eleanor, South ſtreet, St. Luke, dealer, July 24
Clarke, Robert, King ſtreet, Covent Garden, linen draper Aug. 3
Congole, Abraham, Sun ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, floriſt and Oſtrich feather manufacturer, Aug. 3
Cotsford, F. Biſhops' Stortford, upholſterer, Aug. 14

Colecom,

Colecom, T. Newton ſtreet, Holborn, bricklayer, &c. Aug. 17
Duncomb, J. and J. Thompſon, Great Garden ſtreet, Whitechapel, cabinet makers, July 17
Donne, W. J. Liverpool, linen draper, July 15
Durant, G. North Tawton, ſerge maker, July 26
Dawſon, J. Hyde ſtreet, Bloomſbury July 31
Evans, Evan, Vauxhall walk, grocer, July 17
Fletcher, R. Whitehaven, mercer, July 23
Fothergill, T. Manchester, merchant, July 22
Field, W. Streatham, victualler, Aug. 10
Greaves, J. W. Denniſon, jun. Liverpool, merchants, &c. July 20
Gannett, Mathew, Hillyard, Taunton, draper and taylor, Aug. 16
Harris, J. New St. Cyres, miller, July 16
Hudſon, J. Derby, dealer in wines, &c. July 17
Hilton, A. Liverpool, linen and woollen draper, July 24
Harvey, W. Liverpool, woollen draper, July 20
Hield, J. Tollerton, lime merchant, July 31
Holmes, W. Pudſey, dryſalter, July 29
Holmes, J. Newbolt upon Avon, lime merchant, Aug. 21
Hodſon, J. Briſtol, grocer, Sept. 21
Jenkins, Griffith, Swanſea, tanner, July 16
Johnſon, J. York, grocer, July 28
Keighley J. Engliſh, Finley Ferguſſon, and W. Armſtrong, London, merchants, July 29, Joint Eſtate, and ſeparate Eſtates of Ferguſſon and Armſtrong
Knott, T. Lombard ſtreet, Bookſeller, July 31
Lunning, J. W. Lawrance Pountney lane, merchant July 13
Lodge, J. Cornhill, merchant, July 13
Lewis, J. Lower Burgh, cotton ſpinner, Aug. 5
Lickley, J. Newcaſtle ſtreet, Strand, Aug. 7
Maſon, R. Birmingham, grocer, July 19
Millward, J. Clifton, Yorkſhire, July 22
Math, J. Aylſham, merchant, July 24
Medd, R. Kingſton on Hull, timber merchant, Aug. 17
Priſtley, G. Leeds, merchant, July 24
Parker, Mary and Fell, Wapping, merchants, Aug. 14
Roberts, W. St. Clement's, ſhopkeeper, July 23
Rogers, J. and T. Newport-pagnel, carriers, Aug. 3
Robinſon, T. Fulſhaw, corn dealer, July 24
Rawley, J. Chancery lane, July 27
Rawlings, W. Grace Church ſtreet, grocer, Aug. 3
Solloway, R Gloucester, pen maker, July 24
Stantaford, J. Plymouth dock, ſhopkeeper, Aug. 7
Stockwell, C. Shelf, Scribbling Miller, C. Hemingway, Leeds, Proſſer, J. Haigh, Shelf, Farmer, S. Stockwell, Halifax, yeoman, J. Baker, Leeds, dyer, and J. Roberſon, Leeds, dyer, Joint, and ſeparate Eſtates, July 31
Sealy, B. Boſwell court, ſcrivener, July 31
Simmons, W. Market ſtreet, St. James's, grocer Aug. 3
Smalley, R. Graveſend, carpenter, Aug. 3
Sutton, W. St. Paul's Church yard, dealer in earthen ware, July 31
Sandwell, F. C. A. Devizes, clothier, Aug. 16
Spencer, T. Great Wigſton, victualler, Aug. 11
Serle, J. Shipton Mallet, clothier, Sept. 21
Tate, W. ſen. and jun. Findon, timber merchants, Aug. 21. Joint, and ſeparate Eſtates
Tipper, B. Derby, Patten ring maker, July 17
Towler, T. Maſhbrough, corn factor, July 22
Taylor, T. Birmingham, draper, July 27
Turner, P. Jewry ſtreet, wine merchant, July 27
Turner, H. St. Martin's le Grand, ſilk manufacturer, Aug. 14
Watkiſs, W. Raven row, Spital fields, carpenter, July 16
Weſt, J. and T. Davies, New Bond ſtreet, ſilver ſmiths, July 24
Whitaker, J. Doncaſter, wine merchant, July 23
Walford, Foy, Manchester, muſlin manufacturer, July 29
Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer, July 27
Whitehead, J. jun. and W. H. Taylor, Preſton, ironmongers, &c. Aug. 6
Webb, S. Melkſham, carpenter, Aug. 13

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SHAH ABBAS.

BY a law of Perſia, the monarch is authoriſed to go whenever he pleaſes to the haram of any of his ſubjects, and he, on whoſe prerogative he thus incroaches, ſo far from exerting his uſual jealouſy, reckons himſelf highly honoured, by being royally cornuted. A ſtory, on the ſubject, is told of Shah Abbas, who, having been intoxicated at the houſe of one of his favourites, and attempting to go into the apartment of his wives, was ſtopped by the door-keeper, who bluntly told him, *not a man, Sir, beſides my maſter, ſhall enter here ſo long as I am porter.* "What," ſaid the king, "doſt thou not know me?" "Yes," anſwered the fellow," "I know you are king of the men, but not of the women." Shah Abbas, pleaſed with the anſwer, and the fidelity of the ſervant, retired to his palace. The favourite, at whoſe houſe the adventure happened, as ſoon as he heard of it, went and fell at his maſter's feet, intreating that he would not impute to him the crime committed by his domeſtic, and adding, "I have already turned him away from my ſervice for his preſumption." "I am glad of it," anſwered the king, "for then I will take him into mine for his fidelity."

ARGUMENTS AGAINST REFORM.

IT has been a common obſervation, that there is nothing new in the world, but that old maxims and modes of action are continually recurring, only a little varied by circumſtances. The truth of this remark is, in no reſpect, more ſtrikingly illuſtrated than in the iſſue of all attempts at reform of every kind, and the arguments applied to combat them. Father Paul, in his celebrated Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, has given a ſummary of the reaſoning employed by Cardinal Soderino, an old politician of the court of Rome, to divert the honeſt, well-meaning Pope Adrian from his purpoſe of oppoſing the progreſs of the reformation, by a ſubſtantial correction of the abuſes which had given riſe to it. "The vulgar," ſaid he, "who always judge from events, when, by the propoſed reform, they are aſſured that the papal government was, in ſome points, juſtly cenſured, will be readily perſuaded that the other deſired innovations have alſo a reaſonable foundation; and the hereſiarchs, finding themſelves victorious in one part, will continue their attacks on the reſt. In all human affairs it is found, that receiving ſatisfaction in ſome requeſts gives riſe to others, under the notion that they are due. From the hiſtories of former hereſies excited againſt the church of Rome, it will appear, that all have taken their pretext from the corruptions of the papal court; yet, no pontiff ever thought it adviſeable to correct theſe; but, after employing admonitions and inſtructions to call

call upon ſovereigns to protect the church; and as nothing is more dangerous than to change received modes of governing; it will be the only ſafe way to follow the footſteps of holy pontiffs, who always terminated their undertakings ſucceſsfully. By ſuch means, Innocent III. overthrowed the Albigenſes; and ſucceeding popes extinguiſhed the Valdenſes, the Picards, the Arnaldiſts, the Spermiſts, the Patavins, &c. ſo that, at preſent, their names alone ſurvive."

Adrian, if not convinced by theſe arguments, was ſoon ſenſible of his own want of authority to execute his favourite plans, and lamented to his intimates the impotence which he felt in doing the good he wiſhed. Death kindly releaſed him from the conteſt, and his ſucceſſors were too good politicians to adopt his ſcruples. Pallavicini, the apologiſt for the Council of Trent, does not heſitate to approve the maxims of Soderini; and has preſented his rule of government in the following *terribly* metaphorical ſentence; "The fire of rebellion is not to be extinguiſhed without either the froſt of terror, or the rain of blood." It is perfectly needleſs to point out paralleliſms in modern ſpeeches, memorials, addreſſes, pamphlets, &c. to the ſentiments above recorded. They muſt be obvious to every reader.

REPARTEE.

Fletcher, of Saltown, is well known to have poſſeſſed a moſt irritable temper. His footman deſired to be diſmiſſed. "Why do you leave me?" ſaid he—'Becauſe, to ſpeak the truth, I cannot bear your temper'—'To be ſure, I am paſſionate, but my paſſion is no ſooner on than it is off"—'Yes, (replied the ſervant) but then it is no ſooner off, than it is on.'

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. GODWIN has in the preſs a *Life of Chaucer*, in two volumes, quarto, which will appear early in the enſuing winter. Every well-informed reader will be immediately aware of the extenſive nature, and deep intereſt annexed to this ſubject. Chaucer was the firſt writer deſerving the name of a poet, who ventured to expreſs his conceptions in the Engliſh language. His monument is the oldeſt erected in the north-eaſt corner of Weſtminſter Abbey, and gave to that part of that venerable pile the name of Poet's Corner. Chaucer may therefore be conſidered as at once the founder of our language, and the father of our poetry. It will be a part of Mr. Godwin's ſubject to treat of the origin of poetry in the different countries of modern Europe. He purpoſes, we are told, to delineate the ſtate of England, ſuch as Chaucer ſaw it, in every point of view under which it can be delineated. As Chaucer took a very leading part, in his day, in the political, as well as in the literary, world, we may expect, from the pen of Mr. Godwin, many curious elucidations of the politics and hiſtory of his times. Chaucer's principal patron was John of Gaunt, and, whether from accident or otherwiſe, the name of John of Gaunt has been very intimately connected with old Engliſh manners and old Engliſh honour. Every one will immediately perceive how many curious ſources of information the ſubject of theſe volumes opens upon us, and how new they are to the diſquiſition of a curious and philoſophical writer. Accordingly a very general and eager ſpirit of inquiry has been awakened by the knowledge of Mr. Godwin's being engaged in ſuch a ſubject. It is to be hoped, that it will have a ſtrong tendency to turn the current of public attention towards a point ſo intereſting as that of the literature and manners of our remoter anceſtors. It will be an indelible diſgrace to the literary men, and laborious collectors of the preſent day, if they do not ſhew themſelves forward to open their moſt hidden treaſures to aſſiſt the inveſtigation of ſo many important and ſingular topics as the progreſs of this work muſt involve.

The firſt cargo of the Egyptian Antiquities, taken from the French army at Alexandria, arrived a few day's ſince at the Britiſh Muſeum. It conſiſts of an immenſe ſtone-bath, covered on the inſide and outſide with hieroglyphics; of a maſſy ſtone-coffin, inſcribed with hieroglyphics; of a prodigious hand in ſtone, part of a ſtatue, which muſt have been one hundred and fifty feet in height; of two fine marble ſtatues in Roman habits; and

of

of a great variety of ancient Egyptian ſculptures, highly curious, but much defaced from the ravages of time.

M. DENON's long expected Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with General Deſaix's Diviſion of the French Army, has now made its appearance, and it is the moſt magnificent work which has appeared in modern times. A tranſlation has been undertaken under the inſpection of Mr. ARTHUR AIKIN, and the plates are to be re-engraved by ſome of the beſt Engliſh artiſts. The original work ſells in London for twenty-two pounds; but it is ſuppoſed, that the handſome quarto edition of this Tranſlation will be afforded for about five guineas, and the octavo edition for about two guineas. Moſt of the Egyptian antiquities which have arrived at the Muſeum, are pourtrayed and deſcribed in M. Denon's work.

A new Literary Inſtitution will, ſoon after the meeting of Parliament, be formed in London, which is expected to promote the independence, the uſefulneſs, and the general perfection of literature, more than has been hitherto done by any of the moſt boaſted eſtabliſhments among foreign nations. The deſign has two objects in view:—to provide for the honourable and uneleemoſynary relief of men of letters, members of the inſtitution, in ſickneſs and extreme old age, and for their decent burial; and annually to diſtribute, upon the deciſions of a majority of the votes of the members given by ballot, prizes for the beſt works in a definite number of the branches of literature, taſte, and philoſophy, which ſhall have been publiſhed in Great Britain or Ireland, not more than two years before the period of diſtribution, and of each of which a copy ſhall have been, not leſs than one year before, tranſmitted to the ſecretary to the ſociety. Theſe purpoſes are to be accompliſhed by the aſſociation of a number of men of letters, more or leſs diſtinguiſhed by printed works, not unfriendly to ſocial order and good morals, and of a number of men of rank and fortune eminent for their attachment to letters, and their proficiency in elegant knowledge, and not notorious for any vices which might render their names and countenance a diſhonour to literature and its profeſſors. An annual ſubſcription of two guineas for each member is to form the fund for the expenditure. It is expected that the deſign will be encouraged by the higheſt patronage in theſe kingdoms, and that the ſociety may be finally incorporated under a royal charter.

The Rev. Mr. HENLY is preparing for publication a new poetical verſion of the Elegies of Tibullus. He will, in the ſame work, explain a ſcheme, which he has ſkilfully conceived, for tracing the periods of time at which thoſe elegies were reſpectively written, and for illuſtrating their references to the incidents of the author's life.

Mr. LESLIE, the faithful and elegant tranſlator of the Ornithology of Buffon and Montbeliard, has now in the preſs a work, in which he ably controverts thoſe opinions concerning the ſun's heat, which have been lately advanced, in ſome ingenious and elaborate papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, by Dr. HERSCHEL.

Dr. BISSET, of Chelſea, has in the preſs a Hiſtory of the Reign of George III. and he has alſo made conſiderable progreſs in the compoſition of a novel, abounding in poignant literary ſatire, and in vigorous ridicule of many of the follies and affectations, which now mark the face of ſocial life in England.

Mr. WILLIAM CREECH, bookſeller, in Edinburgh, who has been long well-known among his friends to want nothing but inclination, to make as great a figure in the republic of letters, as any of the authors whoſe works he has publiſhed, is ſaid to have made great progreſs in the compoſition of a Life of Aliſon Craig, ſo celebrated in the hiſtory of the reformation of religion in Scotland, as the miſtreſs of the Earl of Arran, and, at the ſame time, not unkind to ſome others of Queen Mary's courtiers. In this work, Mr. Creech throws the moſt curiouſly intereſting lights, it is ſaid, on the familiar and convivial manners of the Scottiſh court. It will be adorned with portraits of Dame Craig and other Scottiſh beauties of that day.

The Rev. Mr. FALCONER, of Bath, propoſes to print, by ſubſcription, the Geography of Strabo, in ſeventeen books, illuſtrated by maps, coins, inſcriptions, &c. accompanied with the Notes of THOMAS FALCONER, Eſq. of Cheſter, the Oxford editor; of SIEBENKEES and TZOCHUCKE, of Germany; and thoſe of the tranſlator.

The proprietors of the late Rev. J. MASON's Treatiſe of Self-knowledge have in the preſs a new edition of that uſeful work, accompanied with a Life of the Author.

A new edition of Mr. SURR's novel, intitled "Splendid Miſery," will appear in the courſe of the preſent month.

A Phyſiolectical Society has been juſt inſtituted

inſtituted at Birmingham, for the purpoſe of improving its members in natural philoſophy, by lecture, experiment, and diſcuſſion. A ſuitable apparatus is to be provided at the expence of the members, each of whom is to lecture, in his turn, upon ſome ſubject in natural philoſophy.

The Literary and Philoſophical Society at Newcaſtle have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a Lectureſhip on the ſubject of Natural and Experimental Philoſophy. A paper on the ſubject, drawn up by Mr. T. BIGGS, one of the members, has been printed and circulated by the Society.

Mr. W. CLOSE has made a great variety of experiments, in order to aſcertain the beſt method of making Ink, which ſhall not be diſcharged by time or chemical proceſſes: as the reſult of his inquiries, he recommends for black ink—"Oil of lavender 200 grains, copal in powder 25 grains, lamp black from two and a half to three grains; with the aſſiſtance of a gentle heat diſſolve the copal in the oil of lavender in a ſmall glaſs phial, and then mix the lamp black with the ſolution upon a marble ſlab or other ſmooth ſurface." The compoſition is to be put in a bottle, and kept from the air. If, after a few hours, it be found too thick, it muſt be diluted with a little oil of lavender, oil of turpentine, or alcohol. For red ink—"Take of oil of lavender 120 grains, copal in powder 17 grains, red ſulphuret of mercury 60 grains." Both theſe compoſitions poſſeſs a permanent colour: the oil of lavender being diſſipated with a gentle heat, the colour is left on the paper ſurrounded with the copal, a ſubſtance inſoluble in water, ſpirits, acids, or alkaline ſolutions. A manuſcript, written with them, may therefore be expoſed to the proceſs commonly uſed for reſtoring the colour of printed books, without the ſmalleſt injury to the writing; and, in this manner, all interpolations with common ink may be removed.

From a communication made by Mr. R. BROWN, of Markle, near Haddington, to the Society of Arts, for which he received a premium of twenty guineas, it appears —1. That wheat may be ſown with advantage in the ſpring months, till the middle of March, if the weather be then dry, the land in good condition, and the ſucceeding ſummer moderately warm; 2. That, under theſe circumſtances, the period of harveſt is not retarded above ten days, by the late ſowing, eſpecially in favourable ſeaſons; 3. That the grain produced from ſpring-crops of wheat is equally good in quality, as that ſown in the autumn and winter months.

Mr. W. BULLOCK, of Portland-ſtreet, Soho, has invented a new and improved draw-back lock for houſe-doors. The improvement conſiſts in latching the door, by letting the bolt ſhoot into the ſtaple immediately when the door cloſes, and not before; and the reliever works ſo very eaſy, that the door is made faſt with the twenty-fourth part of the force required by locks upon the common conſtruction.

Mr. DAGLEY has in great forwardneſs a Selection of Antique Gems, to compriſe the moſt admired and beautiful Specimens of the Greek Sculptors, and chiefly ſuch as have not been made public. It will alſo contain the greateſt variety of ſubjects and heads illuſtrative of the Heathen Mythology, and the Fabulous Hiſtory of the Ancients; together with the animals, ſymbols, and fragments found on Ancient Gems. Particulars and ſpecimens may be ſeen at Meſſrs Murray and Highly's, 32, Fleet-ſtreet; Mr. Taſſie's, Leiceſter-ſquare; and at Mr. Dagley's, Kenſington-terrace.

A correct and enlarged edition of the Works of D'Anville is in preparation at Paris, under the able direction of the Citizens *Barbiér du Boccage* and *Demanne*. This edition will be elegantly printed in quarto, with a large folio atlas. The text will be compriſed in ſix volumes, of from ſix to ſeven hundred pages each; and the atlas will contain ſixty-two charts.

The Rev. Mr. SCRAGGS, of Buckingham, will ſoon publiſh a new Work on Engliſh Compoſition.

Dr. STANGER is about to publiſh a Work on the Neceſſity and Means of ſuppreſſing Contagion in the Metropolis. Few Perſons are ſo fully aware as they ought to be of the importance of this ſubject.

Mr. R. DUPPA and Mr. H. HOWARD intend ſpeedily to publiſh a ſelection of outlines from the moſt celebrated Antique Gems, with remarks critical and explanatory. The engraved outlines will be of an enlarged ſize, accompanied with letter-preſs, containing the beſt information which can be collected of the Gem itſelf, and its relation to Claſſic Hiſtory and Mythology. But as a principal object of the work is to point out the characteriſtic beauties of that branch of Sculpture, the remarks will be particularly directed to that end, and the ſelection will

will be made from thoſe Gems of the moſt acknowledged ſuperiority of ſtyle to illuſtrate that view of the ſubject.

Baron DE ZACH, in a letter to Sir Joſeph Banks, obſerves, "that Pallas is a planetary heavenly body, that moves between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, with a very great eccentricity and inclination, and whoſe orbit comes very near to the orbit of the planet Ceres, perhaps touches it, perhaps even cuts it like two links in a chain, this way ∞, which can not yet be aſſerted with certainty, the obſerved area run over by this planet being too ſmall." Another very remarkable circumſtance is, that the mean motions of Pallas and Ceres are very nearly, perhaps abſolutely, the ſame: in this caſe, ſmall as the maſſes of Ceres and Pallas may be, they will, nevertheleſs, exert a very ſenſible action one upon the other, and thereby give occaſion to very curious and intereſting inveſtigations in the mechanics of the heavens.

The memoirs and poſthumous Works of Mrs. Robinſon, and the Farmer's Boy, by ROB. BLOOMFIELD, have juſt appeared in a French dreſs at Paris.

An account has lately been received from China of an improved method of cutting glaſs. This proceſs is performed by means of hot irons, which are ſaid to be far ſuperior to the uſe of the diamond, and will always ſucceed when that jewel fails.

M. GERHARD has diſcovered, in the courſe of his Galvanic experiments, that nickel combined with zinc produces the ſame effect as ſilver and copper.

The uſual rotation for dry land, in the neighbourhood of Alicant, in Spain, is as follows:—The land is ſuffered to reſt for a year, after which it is ploughed and dunged; it is then ſown with the ſoda-plant, then with wheat, and, in the laſt place, with barley.

An experiment is now making at Paris on the method employed in Egypt of white-waſhing walls. The proceſs conſiſts in the addition of a few handfuls of marine ſalt to a quintal of lime mixed for uſe. It poſſeſſes the advantage of being attended with very little expence, of killing inſects, and deſtroying the miasmata, which penetrate walls frequently to a great depth.

Some intereſting experiments have been lately made, in the Deaf and Dumb Inſtitute at Paris, to aſcertain whether the impreſſions made on the deaf and dumb, by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, &c. were produced merely by the violent concuſſions of the air. The experiments made by Citizen BEYER, on this ſubject, leave no doubt reſpecting this problem. Of one perſon, it was obſerved, that a ſingle tone made no impreſſion upon him, and it was neceſſary to repeat it ſeveral times before he was ſenſible of it, and able to diſtinguiſh it; from which it was inferred, that it would be neceſſary for this young man *to learn to hear*, as perſons born blind, who recover their ſight by a ſurgical operation, muſt gradually learn to ſee and diſtinguiſh objects.

A French officer, in garriſon at Lodi, writes, that a very conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake had been felt there, at forty minutes paſt ten in the morning; that many chimnies were thrown down, and all the people were ſeen at prayers in the ſtreets. He adds, that the town of Crema was almoſt demoliſhed by the earthquake; and that at forty miles diſtant from Lodi, the village of Menguin, where there was a fine lake of about ten miles in circumference, has been ſwallowed up, and not a ſingle perſon has been ſaved, nor does a ſingle veſtige of that village remain.

M. de la BORDE has juſt publiſhed at Paris a very ſplendid work on the Antiquities of *Villa-Italica*, an ancient town of Spain. It is printed in large folio, with beautiful repreſentations of the fine Moſaicks of that town. The ſame gentleman intends publiſhing in the ſame ſuperb ſtyle all the antiquities of Spain, for which purpoſe he is on the eve of viſiting that country.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has lately preſented, by the hands of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Paris, a ſuperb diamond ring, of great value, to the learned Dr. HAGER, as a compliment to the Doctor for his "*Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chineſe Language.*" It is remarkable that this uſeful and learned work, which has obtained for the author the patronage of the French government, and the notice of ſeveral foreign potentates, has not received the ſmalleſt patronage from the Engliſh Eaſt India Company nor excited any public notice in the Engliſh Univerſities.

A correſpondent of the Agricultural Society lately inſtituted at *Pottiers*, has accidentally diſcovered a preventive againſt the deſtruction of corn by inſects. Having occaſion about ten years ago to repair the floor of his granary, he made uſe of the timbers *Italian Poplars* for that purpoſe. Previous to that time his granary was infeſted with weevils almoſt every year, in ſpite of every precaution; and ſince laying down the

Poplar flooring, he has not ſeen one. Many additional experiments have been made relative to this diſcovery, and with complete ſucceſs.

Count JOSEPH TRUCHSES, (who poſſeſſes perhaps the moſt valuable collection of pictures of any individual in the world), has publiſhed Propoſals for the Eſtabliſhment of a Gallery of Paintings, in London, by removing this collection of pictures, now at Vienna, to our metropolis. The Count eſtimates that this great national object may be accompliſhed at an expence of ſixty thouſand guineas, at which ſum he offers it for ſale, and invites the Engliſh nation, eſpecially the opulent inhabitants of London, to raiſe a ſubſcription to this amount. The loſs of Lord Orford's collection has been deemed irreparable to this country. The preſent propoſals appear from the moſt undoubted teſtimony, to offer more than a reparation; and it is to be hoped, that ſome public-ſpirited perſons will combine their efforts for the attainment of ſuch a national object.

Mr. DUMONT, of Geneva, has been printing at Paris, in French, from the manuſcripts of Mr. Bentham in Engliſh, in three volumes 8vo. two Treatiſes, the one on Civil, the other on Penal Legiſlation, preceeded by the Principles of Legiſlation in general; and followed by three Eſſays, viz. on the *Panopticon*, on the Promulgation of the Laws, and of the reaſons on which they are grounded, and of the influence of place and time in matters of Legiſlation; including the precaution to be obſerved in tranſplanting laws from one country to another. The Panopticon, or Inſpection Houſe, is the ſort of building applicable to all purpoſes for which the faculty of ſimultaneous and conſtant inſpection is deſirable: but was contrived principally for the purpoſe of the Penitentiary eſtabliſhment which Mr. Bentham is to ſet on foot for government, and for the inſtitution of which two Acts of Parliament have been paſſed, the execution of which has been ſo unaccountably delayed. This work is the ſame, extracts from which, by Mr. Dumont, were printed a few years ago in the Bibliothèque Britannique, and of which ſuch particular notice was taken in that much accredited Journal. The ſheets, having paſſed through different hands as they came out of the preſs, have excited conſiderable attention in the political circle at Paris; and are ſaid to have given occaſion already to ſome diſcuſſions between Mr. Dumont on the one part, and ſeveral writers of eminence on the other; in particular the Abbé Morellet, and M. Garnier, author of the new and improved tranſlation of Smith's Wealth of Nations. The ſpecimens given of the work, as above, are ſuppoſed to have contributed in a conſiderable degree to the notice lately taken of Mr. Bentham at Paris, by his being nominated, without his knowledge, one of the three candidates for a place of Honorary Member of the National Inſtitute. He was among ten or a dozen perſons, chiefly Engliſh, conſtituted French citizens by a decree of the ſecond National Aſſembly in 1793.

"Rambles in the Country, during the fine Seaſon, calculated to inſpire young Perſons with an Idea of the Happineſs which may reſult to Man from the Study of himſelf, and from the Contemplation of Nature; by LOUIS FRANÇOIS JAUFFRET, perpetual Secretary of the Society of *Obſervateurs de l'Homme*."—He is alſo the author of the Little Hermitage, and of the Viſits to the Botanical Garden; both of which works have appeared in Engliſh; and likewiſe of the Travels of Rolando thro' all Countries on the Globe, a tranſlation of which will ſpeedily appear. —M. Jauffret has lately reſumed his intereſting excurſions, a circumſtance which all the friends of childhood and youth will learn with pleaſure. The firſt excurſion took place on the 27th Floreal.—"We viſited," ſays he, in his Proſpectus, "in our excurſions of the laſt year, St. Cloud, Meudon, Auteuil, and Bellevue. We ſhall viſit this year ſome rural ſcenery no leſs intereſting. The gardens of Trianon, the woods of Romainville, of Ville d'Avray, of Vincennes, will receive us alternately in their hoſpitable ſhades. A frugal banquet, made on the ſpot, will add, as laſt year, to the entertainment of each of our tours. The young perſons who ſhall deſire to follow them, the parents, the inſtructors, who wiſh to participate in them, muſt ſubſcribe before hand, at the Rue de Seine, Fauxbourg St. Germain, Hotel de la Rochefoucault. To be admitted to a promenade, the ſubſcription ſhould be made at leaſt three days in advance. Without this, the perſon appointed to go two days before to the places, to order the *fêtes champetres*, cannot know the number of the gueſts. The ſubſcribers will be informed by a circular card, of the day of each promenade, and of the hour fixed for departure. Tickets of admiſſion will be diſtributed. The rendezvous at the day and hour fixed, is Rue de Seine, Hotel de la Rochefoucault, in one

one of the ſaloons of Citizen Jauffret. Voitures (carriages), are provided in the court-yard. Perſons who deſire to take their own carriages, ſhould give previous notice, and repair, at the hour fixed, to the court yard of the Hotel de la Rochefoucault, which is the general rendezvous. The hour of departure is fixed, ſpeaking aſtronomically, that is to ſay, the voitures are to defile when one o'clock ſtrikes, with permiſſion to the perſons who arrive later, to repair at their own charge to the place of the promenade. The number of voitures is regulated by the number of perſons ſubſcribing; and with a view to avoid all confuſion, *numeros* are diſtributed that each may know his voiture without difficulty." *Promenade of Louis François Jauffret.* —Itinerary of the firſt promenade. Departure from Paris, exactly at ſix o'clock in the morning; reception into the gardens of Trianon, by the profeſſor of botany of the central ſchool of Verſailles. Firſt diſcourſe of Citizen Jauffret: promenade in the park of Verſailles. Reception in the grove of Apollo, by the pupils of the profeſſor of belles lettres of the central ſchool. Second diſcourſe of Citizen Jauffret: continuation of the promenade in the park: arrival at the chateau of Verſailes: ſitting in the ſaloon of Hercules. Third diſcourſe of Citizen Jauffrett: eulogy of the Abbe de l'Epée, a native of Verſailles, pronounced by Citizen SICARD: exerciſes of the deaf and dumb, by MASSIEU, and ſome other pupils of the inſtitutor of the perſons born deaf and dumb: viſit to the muſeum of Verſailles: arrival at the botanical garden: dinner in the hall of the Society of Agriculture of Seine and Oïze, conſtructed in the middle of the garden: reading of different pieces of poetry during the dinner: execution of ſome pieces of muſic. Laſt diſcourſe of Citizen Jauffret: Departure from Verſailles at ſeven o'clock at night.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD THOMASON'S (BIRMINGHAM) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *on* CORK SCREWS.

THE Patentee combines in this invention three ſcrews, the male, the female, and what he calls the hermaphrodite ſcrew. This laſt acts in ſome circumſtances as a male, and in others as a female ſcrew.—In making uſe of this ſcrew, the operator, by turning always to the right, draws out the cork, without any other advantage than what is gained by the ſcrew ſimply; and when the cork is drawn, by turning the ſcrew to the left, it falls off without touching with the fingers.

MR. CHRISTOPHER WILSON'S, (BERMONDSEY) *for an improved* METHOD *of obtaining a* VACUUM *applicable to all* PNEUMATIC, HYDRAULIC, *and* MECHANIC INSTRUMENTS, *in which any* KIND *of* FLUID *is made uſe of as a* POWER.

The merits of this patent cannot be comprehended without reference to the figures, which are annexed to the ſpecification.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS'S (PORTSMOUTH) *for a* METHOD *of diſengaging* HORSES *from* CARRIAGES.

Mr. Williams's invention conſiſts chiefly in the addition of a rolling ſplinter-bar, affixed to the uſual or main ſplinter-bar, in ſuch a way as will ſuffer it to turn on its axis, when needful, and alſo in the means of faſtening the traces to the ſaid rolling bar.

The method of diſengaging the horſes is very ſimple: a perſon in the carriage has need only, by means of a cord, to pull back a bolt, when a lever immediately riſes, in conſequence of the action on the traces, the ſtuds by which the traces are faſtened to the rolling ſplinter-bar change their poſition, and the traces are inſtantly ſet at liberty. The patentee extends his invention to all kinds of carriages. Thoſe that have ſhafts are to have a ſocket fixed to the end of each; and thoſe which have ſhafts, or a pole, which from its conſtruction would fall to the ground as ſoon as the horſe, or horſes, are diſengaged, are to have a piece of iron, with a broad bottom, or a wheel, affixed to each ſhaft, or the pole, to prevent the motion being checked too ſuddenly by the fall.

Mr. Williams does not claim the method of diſengaging the harneſs from the ends of the pole or ſhafts, as part of his invention. He obſerves, that the operation of diſengaging the horſe, or horſes, is performed with as much facility as the pulling of a check-ſtring; and, notwithſtanding the ſimplicity of the proceſs, it

will be found that the horſes are as ſecurely attached to the carriage as upon the common conſtruction.

The exclusive right of manufacturing theſe ſafeguard ſplinter-bars has been aſſighed to Andrew Leith and Co. of Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet.

Note. An account of another patent, for the ſame purpoſe, may be ſeen in the Monthly Magazine, vol. 13.

MR. PHILIP RUSHER'S, (BANBURY) *for various* IMPROVEMENTS *and* ALTERATIONS *in the* FORM *of* PRINTING TYPES, *and the* MANNER *in which* PRINTING *is to be performed therewith, ſo as to diminiſh the* TROUBLE *and* EXPENCE *of* PRINTING, *and to render it more* UNIFORM *and* BEAUTIFUL.

According to this ſpecification, the capital letters, with a few exceptions, ſhould be comprized in the compaſs of an oval, by which they will occupy leſs room than uſual, and be more uniform. Each ſmall letter is to be without any tail-piece or deſcender; and the metal of the type, uſually forming the ſhoulder, is to extend no lower than the body of the letter; conſequently the letters will occupy leſs room in printing without being leſs legible.—The ſmall letters that have heads or aſcending points which riſe above the body of the characters, ſhould have their heads ſhortened about one-third, which, beſides uniformity, will allow room for a greater ſpace between the lines in printing, or the type may be placed cloſer, and thereby a conſiderable ſaving in paper will be made.

Obſervation.—Although the alterations in ſeveral of the letters propoſed by Mr. Ruther do not appear neceſſary, yet we cannot help thinking that his plan of ſuppreſſing all the deſcending parts of the ſmall letters, would add greatly to the beauty of fine printing; and it is obvious that moſt of the characters already in uſe might ſtill be employed in the buſineſs, conſequently the expence in adopting this invention could not be very great.

MR. CHESTER GOULD'S (RED-LION-STREET, CLERKENWELL) *for an* APPARATUS *or artificial* HORIZON, *to be attached to and uſed with the* QUADRANT *or* SEXTANT, *for the* PURPOSE *of taking* ALTITUDES *of celeſtial or other* OBJECTS, *either on* LAND *or* WATER, *without the* ASSISTANCE *of the natural* HORIZON.

This invention conſiſts in applying coloured or other fluids to the inſtrument, ſo as to obtain a level for the purpoſe of taking altitudes, either on land or water; which is performed by making a circular tube or ring of braſs, or other ſubſtance, from two to three inches in diameter, in which are fitted four tranſparent glaſſes, directly oppoſite to, and parallel with, each other, ſo that the ſurfaces of the fluid contained in the tube may be diſtinctly ſeen by the obſerver. The inſide of the tube may be about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and half full of ſome tranſparent fluid. It is then to be fixed to a ſmall apparatus, with proper joints and adjuſtments ſo as to bring it to its true poſition on the quadrant.

The true poſition on the inſtrument being obtained, and the ring filled up to the center of the glaſſes, the quadrant or ſextant muſt be held in a vertical poſition, and the ſurface of the fluid be brought to form a perfect level with the eye of the obſerver: then the object whoſe altitude is to be taken, is reflected down to this fluid level, in the ſame manner as when altitudes are taken by the ſea-horizon.

The artificial horizon may be ſo conſtructed as to be connected with a teleſcope, ſuch as is frequently applied to quadrants and ſextants; by which means the ſurfaces of the fluid, and their contact with the image of the ſun or any other body, may be more exactly determined, and the altitude may be read off upon the arc, as in common caſes.

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE'S (LAMBETH) *for a new* METHOD *of* TANNING.

The patentee makes uſe of a liquor made from oak ſaw-duſt inſtead of that from oak bark; and in this conſiſts the whole invention.

MR. JOSEPH LEWIS'S (BRINSCOMB, *in* GLOUCESTERSHIRE) *for certain* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* ART *of* DYING, *by means of a new* METHOD *of cooling the* CLOTH, *and other piece* GOODS, *particularly in dying* BLACK, *and a new* MODE *of applying the* FIRE *for the* PURPOSE *of heating the* BOILER, *which may be applied to the* HEATING *of other* BOILERS *where* HEAT *is required.*

This method of cooling cloth conſiſts in paſſing it from the boilers over rollers or cylinders, erected on a ſtage near the boiler, in the following manner.—Immediately oppoſite the roller over which the cloth turns in the boiler, a ſtage is erected of a proper width for the goods intended to be dyed. This ſtage is ſo high, that the gutters which are placed under the eaves

eaves may be ſufficiently elevated to convey the liquor, which drops from the cloth while turned over it, back again into the boiler. At each end of the ſtage a roller with a winch or handle is placed ſo high above the troughs, as to admit of the troughs holding the whole of the goods; and between theſe rollers with handles, other intermediate rollers extend over the width of the ſtage, at about three feet diſtance from each other. The rollers are about 20 inches in diameter, and the ſpecification contains proper directions for working them, and carrying on the whole operation by means of three men, viz. one at each winch, and the other keeps the cloth abroad while coming out of the boiler.

In dying black, it is allowed that repeated cooling is eſſential; to accompliſh this, and to ſecure the cloth from the poſſibility of being heat-wrinkled, is the object of this part of the invention.

Mr. Lewis's mode of applying the fire for the purpoſe of heating the boiler is founded on the idea that the ſtronger the draught, the greater will be the effect of the fire on the liquor, provided the heat ſo generated impinges in the beſt poſſible direction againſt the boiler. The directions given in the ſpecification ſeem very well adapted to accompliſh the ends intended to be anſwered in this reſpect; and from repeated experience Mr. Lewis aſſures us that the ſaving of fuel, and, what is often of more conſequence to the dyer, in time, is from one-third to a half over any other mode that has been tried.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Bardic Muſeum; or, Muſical, Poetical, and Hiſtorical Relicts of the Welſh Bards and Druids, drawn from authentic Documents of remote Antiquity, containing the Bardic Triad, Hiſtoric Odes, Eulogies, Songs, Elegies, Memorials of the Tombs of the Warriors, the Wonders of Wales, &c. with Engliſh Tranſlations and Hiſtoric Illuſtrations; likewiſe the Ancient War-Tunes of the Bards, with new Baſſes, and Variations for the Harp or Harpſichord, Violin or Flute; dedicated to the Prince of Wales, by Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince.

THIS work, the obvious reſult of deep and patient reſearch, preſents the reader with a moſt entertaining maſs of information reſpecting the Bardic Antiquities of Wales. To follow Mr. Jones through the long and laborious tract he has taken, in his uſeful and ſatisfactory publication, would far exceed the limits of this department of our Miſcellany; we ſhall therefore content ourſelves with pointing out a few of the moſt curious topics on which he has touched. Among theſe are, "The Three profound Aſtrologers of the Iſland of Britain"—"The Hiſtory of King Arthur, and his Charter to Cambridge"—"Ancient Almanacks"—"The Etymology of the Word *Bard*"—"The Bardic Dreſs"—"Three principal Orders of Bards"—"The Seven Rural and the Seven Liberal Arts"—"The Origin of Chancellor"—"The Foundation of the Common Law of England"—"Of *Fools*, or Jeſters"—"Heralds, new-named with a Bowl of Wine poured on their Heads"—"The Ceremony in ancient Days of making and degrading Knights"—"The Origin of the Log book"—"Muſical Inſtruments of the Welſh"—"The Luxury of the Monks of Canterbury"—"The Three principal Men of the Palace"—"A remarkable Bowl of Punch"—"Fanatic Impoſtors, Jumpers, or Field-preachers"—"Snowdon, the Parnaſſus of Wales"—"The Britiſh Saints, the Succeſſors of the Druids"—"Talliſin's Communications"—"And the Tournament at Caerlleon." Theſe, indeed, form but a very ſcanty portion of the great variety of ſcarce and intelligent matter contained in the work, which Mr. Jones has enriched and illuſtrated with a conſiderable number of original Bardic or Welſh poems, accompanied with Engliſh tranſlations. And of a hundred and twelve pages, fifty-two are occupied with ancient Cambrian airs, many of which, amidſt all their native ſimplicity, exhibit a beauty and ſweetneſs perfectly national and truly ſtriking. The baſſes are added with judgment, and the variations exhibit much taſte. Mr. Jones has evidently prepared himſelf for this ingenious and valuable undertaking, by an extenſive and laborious courſe of reading: but this is his leaſt praiſe: the topics are judiciouſly ſelected; the language is neat and clear, and the whole is preſented to the reader in that luminous arrangement, which could only be attained by an author at once maſter of his ſubject and of the rules of good writing.

No.

No. I. of Handel's celebrated Meſſiah. Abridged and adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte, By J. Mazzinghi.

This work is to be executed in the ſame ſtyle as that in which Mr. Mazzinghi has arranged the overtures of the ſame great maſter, and is to be publiſhed in weekly Numbers.

We muſt confeſs that we received a *ſhock* on firſt reading the title-page of this very delicate undertaking; nor are we, on mature conſideration, reconciled to the idea of *abridging* ſo eſtabliſhed and ſo complete a work as that of the Meſſiah. We are, however, inclined to concede much to a muſician of Mr. Mazzinghi's merit and experience, and can allow ourſelves to hope that he will take as little *liberty* with the text of his author as the nature of his plan will admit. We are particularly led to this caution from obſerving, that "Comfort ye my People," and "Every Valley ſhall be exalted," are tranſpoſed one note lower than in the original; of the neceſſity for which tranſpoſition we muſt confeſs ourſelves not fully aware, ſince, as the muſic ſtands in the original *ſcore*, it does not exceed the general limits of the voice.

Of the merit of the *arrangement*, and the art with which the accompaniment is deduced from the ſeveral inſtrumental parts, we can ſpeak in terms of high commendation. The undertaking will be found truly convenient for thoſe piano-forte performers who are not ſufficiently advanced in the ſcience to perform from the *ſcore*; and this accommodation is, indeed, Mr. Mazzinghi's avowed object in the publication, which avowal we quote from his advertiſement prefixed to the work:—"It ſhould be conſidered, that at leaſt nine-tenths of piano-forte amateurs are precluded the ſatisfaction of performing this truly ſublime muſic: to remedy ſuch inconvenience, and at the requeſt of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed amateurs, this work is preſented to the public."

A Firſt Book of three Eaſy Leſſons for the Piano-forte. Compoſed for the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Chalmondeley. By J. Mazzinghi.

When a maſter of acknowledged merit conſults the progreſs of juvenile pupils rather than the extenſion of his profeſſional fame, by limiting his ideas to their comprehenſion and powers of execution, much credit attaches to his *intention*, independent of the *intrinſic merit* of his productions. Mr. Mazzinghi obviouſly, in the preſent little work, ſeeks no other commendation than that of facilitating improvement; a merit which we moſt freely accord to him. The paſſages of this leſſon are familiarly conſtructed, and an effect is produced at once alluring to the practitioner, and gratifying to the general ear.

Peace, an Ode. Written by Robert Bloomfield, Author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. Set to Muſic by William Cole.

This ode compriſes an overture, two airs, one duett, and two choruſſes, beſides ſundry recitatives. On a minute inſpection of the muſic, we do not diſcover any traits of ſuperior talent; neither, indeed, can we deny that paſſages of ſome merit frequently occur, and prove that Mr. Cole may, by induſtry and experience, become a reſpectable compoſer. The principal defects of the work before us are tameneſs of expreſſion in the *melodies*, and awkward adjuſtment in the *harmonic parts*. *Simplicity* is obviouſly aimed at throughout the compoſition; but ſimplicity, in muſical as well as literary compoſition, may verge on baldneſs, or even meanneſs: of this truth Mr. Cole does not, in every inſtance, appear to have been ſufficiently aware. We, however, cannot diſmiſs the article without recommending Mr. Cole to perſevere, nor without ſaying, that we find ſufficient proofs of ability to warrant much expectation from his future productions. In the words we find ſome truly poetic ideas, aided by eaſy verſification, but nothing that breathes the ſpirit of originality, or that can add one ſprig of bays to the wreath already earned by the FARMER'S BOY.

A Collection of Glees for Three and Five Voices, compoſed and inſcribed to his Friend Charles Frederick Barnwell, Eſq. by Joſeph William Holder, M. B.

This collection conſiſts of five compoſitions; four for three voices and one for five. Simplicity is their predominant feature, both in their melody and harmonic conſtruction. The ideas are always pleaſing, and frequently original, while the *parts* move with an eaſe and ſmoothneſs of effect which beſpeak much ſkill in *combination*. "The Fairies" is an extremely pretty production—the "Epitaph" is tender and affecting, and "All you that will be Seamen," is bold and characteriſtic, though not without the drawback of being, in ſome degree, a counterpart to "Ye Gentlemen of England," by Dr. Callcott.

"To

"To ſigh when Sorrow loads the Breaſt." A favourite Song, by Miſs Waters, in the Opera of Joanna, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. Compoſed by Dr. Buſby.

Of the general excellence of the muſic of *Joanna* we have already ſpoken. The preſent air is certainly one of its principal beauties, and forms a diſtinguiſhed ſpecimen of feeling, fancy, and juſt expreſſion. Several of the paſſages add to theſe qualities much grace and elegance of idea, and are enriched by *accompaniments* worthy the poliſhed taſte and matured judgment of the compoſer.

Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel. Arranged as a Rondo, and inſcribed to Miſs Rice, by O. Saffery.

This adaptation of "Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel," though not deſtitute of merit, exhibits no ſtriking traits of taſte or ingenuity. The digreſſive matter is common-place, and the ſubject is never reſumed with that ſkilful facility which forms one of the firſt excellencies in publications of this kind. It may, however, be found uſeful to pupils in the early ſtages of practice.

The admired Welſh Air, "AR HYD Y NOS." Arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by G. Neyot.

Mr. Neyot, who has arranged five other airs for the piano forte, has executed his preſent taſk with much ſucceſs. His *variations* are pleaſingly fancied, lay well for the hand, and are calculated to promote a facility of execution. Indeed Mr. Neyot has ſo well ſucceeded in this particular, ſo far as he has gone, that we only lament that he has confined all the rapid part of the exerciſe to the right hand.

"With guſhing Tears and breaking Heart." A favourite Ballad, ſung by Miſs Daniels at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by J. Davy.

We trace in this ballad nothing above mediocrity. The melody is ſmooth, and the accompaniment is by no means void of taſte; but no character of ſweetneſs or ſtrength of expreſſion enforce the effect, and mark the hand of feeling or inventive genius.

The Poor Boy, a favourite Song, compoſed by J. G. Graeff.

The melody of this little ſong, though not of the firſt order in point of ſweetneſs, is replete with juſt expreſſion. The baſs is every where ſo choſen, as to beſpeak a knowledge of ſome of the firſt ſecrets of good compoſition, and the accompaniment is judiciouſly arranged.

"Yes, Ellen, in vain to forget thee I try." A favourite Song, ſung by Mr. Dignum at the Nobility's Concert. Compoſed by J. Terrail.

We cannot ſpeak in very high terms of this ſong. The air is inſipid, and the expreſſion weak. The baſs and accompaniment are, however, above mediocrity, and convince us that Mr. Terrail is by no means deſtitute of thoſe material requiſites to a good compoſer—taſte and judgment.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1802.

FRANCE.

BY the accounts from Paris we learn, that the brilliancy of the Fête, on the 14th, was by no means equal to that which on former occaſions had been exhibited, excepting the military pomp diſplayed on the parade, where there was an immenſe aſſemblage of troops. Deputies appeared for all the corps, and colours were preſented to a number of new regiments. A dinner was prepared at the great gallery of the palace. A certain air of ſecrecy and myſtery pervaded; and thoſe that were preſent are of opinion, that a plan is formed of a conſiderable change in the conſtitution. The execution of this plan, however, has been adjourned, after having been ſubmitted to the inſpection of the State Council. Two Chambers, it is ſaid, are in contemplation, to be called reſpectively *Poſſeſſeurs* and *Induſtrieux*.

Joſeph Bonaparte has been choſen by the Council of State as their Grand Officer in the Legion of Honour. The organization of that Legion is completed, and the revenues aſſigned for its ſupport 5,265,257 livres.

France has acquired by the late war, an extent of territory of 1498 ſquare leagues, and a population of 4,381,266 inhabitants, namely, Savoy 411,700; the

County of Nice 93,366; Avignon, the County of Venloo 90,000; Belgium, 1,800,000; the Left Bank of the Rhine 1,658,500; Geneva, and its Territory 40,000; Mulhauſen 7,200. The Duke of Berri, ſon of Monſieur, is returned from Vienna, where he made an offer of his hand to his couſin, the daughter of the Queen of Naples. The offer, it is ſaid, was rejected almoſt with ſcorn.

La Tour Maubourg, the fellow ſufferer of La Fayette, has followed his example, in writing to the Firſt Conſul about reſtoring the rights of citizenſhip, &c. A liſt of *elévés*, to be propoſed to a public ſchool, called the *Prytanny*, was on his deſk, among the number were two ſons of La Tour Maubourg; but the Firſt Conſul immediately ran his pen thr ugh the names of the young Maubourgs.

The Chief Conſul, it appears, is reſolved to carry into immediate effect, the plan of forming a Legion of Honour. In purſuance of a meſſage from the Conſuls, the Conſervative Senate have choſen out of their number General Kellerman, to be a Member of the Grand Council of Adminiſtration for the inſtitution. The Tribunate and Legiſlative Body alſo, are without delay to proceed to the election of members to repreſent them in this body. From the pointed interference of the French Government with the ſix departments of Piedmont, there can be little doubt but that this principality is to be joined, forthwith, to the immenſe maſs of the Gallican Republic; the current coin of the former is to undergo an alteration, at the inſtance of the Chief Conſul; and General Jourdan has been making a variety of ſtrong remonſtrances upon the ſubject of contributions.

The affair of the German indemnities is now fully arranged at Paris, and the whole is to be carried into execution immediately.

A decree has been publiſhed dividing the Republic into ſixteen parts, in each of which there is to be a company of the Legion of Honour. When this inſtitution was originally propoſed, it was eaſy to perceive that it was deſigned by the Chief Conſul to be a means of ſupporting his authority. By the mode in which it is formed it will have the whole weight and conſequence of a military nobility, and by being thus generally diffuſed over the departments of the Republic, its general influence will be more ſtrongly felt among the great body of the people.

Private letters from Paris ſpeak of a new law, which is now under diſcuſſion, reſpecting the reſtoration of the eſtates of the emigrants. The law is to embrace the care of lands which yet remain unſold, and thoſe now occupied by real purchaſers. In the one caſe they are to be reſtored to the owners without reſervation, and in the other there is to be a participation with the co-heirs, who have not emigrated during any part of the revolution. That any eſtates will be reſtored unconditionally is not, one ſhould ſuppoſe, at all probable. The latter plan, or ſomething in the form of it, will very likely form the baſis of new arrangements.

The commercial arrangements between this country and France, we are aſſured, are in ſo forward a ſtate, that there is every appearance of their being finally ſettled by the end of July.

SARDINIA.

We have unexpectedly met with another of thoſe pious abdications, which are far more frequent in Catholic than in Proteſtant countries. Diſguſted with the loſs of ſo large a part of his dominions, and feeling the vanity of every pleaſure derivable from this world; the king of this Iſland has directed his attention to a better; and by an inſtrument, dated at Rome the 4th of June, has reſigned his crown and dominions in favour of his brother, the Duke de Aoſt, who has, in conſequence, ſucceeded to the crown, under the name of Victor Emanuel.

TURKEY.

The rebel Oſman Pacha, has again advanced towards Adrianople with conſiderable force, but the new Beglerbeg, of Romelia, Ali Pacha, has oppoſed to him a vigorous reſiſtance. He had already beaten him in ſeveral engagements; and has alſo been able to detach from a party of the inſurgents a great number of Albaneſe, who had joined them. Ali ſtates, that the meaſures he had taken for inſuring ſafety on the roads, have anſwered his expectations. A numerous band of brigands have aſſembled alſo in Macedonia, and were preparing to plunder the rich convents of the Greeks, ſituated on Mount Athos, but a Lieutenant Pacha, of Salonica, having ſet out in purſuit of them, they were totally diſperſed.

The downfall, or at leaſt, the diſmemberment of this uncompacted Empire, becomes every day more obvious. The Beys are as refractory as ever in Egypt, and bid open defiance to every degree of power that can be brought againſt them; while in the more northern regions Paſwan Oglou,

Oglou, and another rebellious Pacha, of the name of Giorgi Oſman, are ravaging the neighbourhood of Adrianople. It is ſuſpected, and certainly not without reaſon, that theſe ſyſtematic rebellions are fomented by ſome European Courts. It is not unlikely, that they may have been the ſubject of much of the royal conference at Memel. The plan of partition is probably already decided upon; and it is much apprehended, that the alliance of France is to be bought by a ſurrender of Egypt, to the Chief Conſul.

GERMANY.

A ſcene of frantic violence took place at Munich, about the beginning of June. Some of the tumultuous ſcenes, uſual on the pilgrimage, which uſed to be annually exhibited, having been attempted to be ſuppreſſed by the magiſtrates, the journeymen employed on theſe occaſions made a riot, but, by the exertions of the military, order was reſtored.

Authentic intelligence has been received, by way of Holland, about the middle of July, that the elector of Mayence, is to have Ratiſbon for his reſidence. He will alſo have the biſhopric of that city, ſeveral ſmall prelatures, and the Bailliage of Aſchaffenburgh, beſides a million and a half of florins, annually, from the other ſtates of the empire.

According to ſome accounts, the government of Hanover has offered to exchange the biſhopric of Oſnaburgh for the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, which has been allotted as an indemnity to Pruſſia. This propoſition however, is attended with great difficulties. It is likewiſe aſſerted, that Pruſſia will receive the Abbies of Werden and Herverden.

HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

For the acceptance of the new Helvetic conſtitution, there are in all 240,000 voices, and for its rejection 70,000. The cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, have unanimouſly rejected it.

WEST INDIES.

Notwithſtanding the treaty between General Leclerc and General Touſſaint, the Negro Chief has been ſent to France, as a priſoner, with all his family. General Leclerc, in a letter, dated May 12, ſays, that Touſſaint, ever ſince his ſurrender, has been inceſſantly conſpiring to regain his influence in the colony, when he was under the neceſſity of having him arreſted. How far this accuſation is true, or whether it has only been a pretence to get rid of a man, whoſe influence was ſo great in the colony, we pretend not to ſay. Leclerc ſpeaks of his perfidy in ſtrong terms; and announces that his departure cauſed a general joy at the Cape.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We begin now to have an indiſtinct glance of the features of the enſuing Parliament from the returns, and have as yet no reaſon to regret the change. That the power of the Miniſter will ſufficiently prevail to enable him, be he who he may, to purſue whatever courſe he may decide upon, without fear of ſerious oppoſition, we ſtill perceive very obviouſly; but the Whig intereſt has in general triumphed, when expoſed to a conteſt; a fact which ſpeaks favourably as to the virtue of the people of England, and may be the means of rouſing them once more to a ſtate of watchfulneſs and activity, without which the nation muſt eventually be ruined and enſlaved. If the people, through the medium of their repreſentatives, do not become their own guardians—do not reject COURT CANDIDATES, elect MEN OF THE PEOPLE, and keep a watchful eye over their own conſtitutional rights, it is not to be expected that the Servants of the Crown will do it for them; and if doctrines deſtructive of the very eſſence of our free conſtitution, becauſe deſtructive of the firſt principles of the repreſentative ſyſtem, are ſuffered to be maintained and boaſted of by three of the Repreſentatives of the firſt commercial city in the world—that the repreſentative is not to be regarded as the delegate or inſtrument of his conſtituents—and that he ought not, and in the inſtance alluded to, will not undertake to ſubſcribe to the general voice, but retain himſelf at liberty to oppoſe it whenever he chuſes, how is it to be ſuppoſed, that thoſe Repreſentatives will do more juſtice to the people, than the people do for themſelves? But that Court Candidates ſhould be choſen to repreſent London, is no fault of the Livery, becauſe the majority is averſe to them; the diſgrace appertains to the claſs of wealthy and independent men who do not offer themſelves as candidates, and who, when they have offered have not adopted the determined and energetic mode which would always ſecure their election.

Such, however, has been the reſiſtance of the people to thoſe COURT CANDIDATES, who, while notoriouſly the creatures of *the Crown*, have had the effrontery to offer themſelves as repreſentatives of *the people*, that in almoſt every caſe in which a reſpectable candidate of popular and independent principles, has offered himſelf, he has ſucceeded; and in the few caſes in which COURT CANDIDATES

have been ſucceſsful, their ſucceſs may be aſcribed either to ſome exception to the perſonal character of their rival, or to the want of vigour and preciſion in the conduct of his election.

There is, indeed, no doubt, that if a ſufficient number of independent candidates had ſtarted, a majority of the new Parliament would have been friendly to the free principles of the conſtitution, and the nation might have obtained ſome ſatisfaction for the abridgment of its liberties, and for the other miſchiefs perpetrated by the Pitt Adminiſtration.

The conteſted elections in which the greateſt number of ſuffrages were given, and thoſe of the moſt prominent political importance, were for Middleſex, Norfolk, Kent, and Norwich. In all theſe places the Candidates ſupported by the Servants of the Crown were defeated, and men of popular principles were choſen. Never were conteſts carried on with more fervour on each ſide, and never was popularity more unequivocal, nor victory more complete.

The election for the County of Middleſex, forms an epocha in the annals of Britiſh liberty. Mr. Mainwaring the Court Candidate, as Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions, and as the Repreſentative of the County in the three preceding Parliaments, poſſeſſed every advantage of connection and influence. His cauſe became indeed that of the Government itſelf; backed by all the efforts of the Tory Party. Sir Francis Burdett, with few or no connections in the county, offered himſelf as the *Man of the People*, and as the determined opponent of the deſervedly obnoxious priſon, commonly called the *Baſtile*, and upon theſe pretenſions ſolely, he obtained a final and large majority of votes.

The ſtruggle was, indeed, moſt arduous. Mr. Mainwaring, till the 12th day, had a majority of nearly 500 votes; but on the 13th day, the inclinations of the people were gratified, by a majority upon that day's poll of 74; the following day was diſtinguiſhed by a further majority of 385 upon the day's poll; and the 15th and laſt day was crowned by a glorious majority, upon the whole poll, of 271 votes. The numbers at the cloſe were, for

Mr. BYNG	3848
Sir FRANCIS BURDETT	3207
Mr. MAINWARING .	2936

The enthuſiaſm of the populace, and indeed of all ranks of independent people, during this election, knew no bounds. The fervor of Public Sentiment never was equalled on any former occaſion, and it never can be exceeded. In every point of view this election has been honourable to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, and to the Freeholders and the People of Middleſex, whether it be conſidered in its origin, its principles, its progreſs, or IN ITS GLORIOUS AND DECISIVE ISSUE.

Among the other proud triumphs of the popular ſentiment, may be reckoned the ejections of Mr. WINDHAM from his ſeat for Norwich, and of Mr. BAKER from the county of Hertford. It deſerves alſo to be recorded that Mr. HONEYWOOD ſtood at the head of the poll for Kent; Mr. COKE at that for Norfolk; Mr. Fox at that for Weſtminſter; and Mr. ALDERMAN COMBE at that for the city of London, all of whom are the well-known champions of the free principles of the Britiſh conſtitution.

On Monday the 28th of June his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Lords to paſs ſuch bills as were ready, and to make a ſpeech from the throne. We perceive nothing very prominent in the ſpeech: its complete juſtification of every meaſure of the old Parliament, however ſelf-inconſiſtent and contradictory, is what we had every reaſon to expect. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Addington, come in equally for their ſhare of praiſe; and the war and the peace appear both to them to have been very good things in their turn. "As I think it expedient (ſaid the Royal Speaker) that the election of a new Parliament ſhould take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for diſſolving the preſent, and for calling a new Parliament." The next day the preſent Parliament was diſſolved by proclamation.

It has been ſaid of the Parliament juſt diſmiſſed, by one of its boldeſt but beſt-informed Members, that if, inſtead of "excluding him from the Houſe, and diveſting him, at the cloſe of his life, of the common rights of a man and a citizen, in conſequence of a diſcovery, that ſomething miraculous and ſupernatural was operated upon him nearly half a century ago;—if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had propoſed to hang him immediately in the lobby, he, or any other Chancellor of the Exchequer, would have been followed by the ſame majority."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A LEVEL has been lately taken to prove the practicability of making a canal, which may effect a junction between Paddington and the Weſt-India Docks. This canal is intended to be brought in a direct line from Paddington to the field below the New River Road; then to proceed acroſs the City Road, and ſkirt Shoreditch and Spital-field pariſhes, through the centre of the pariſh of Bethnal Green; and then to paſs to Whitechapel pariſh at the Mount, and to communicate with the commercial road; and likewiſe with the London Docks, in the pariſh of St. George in the Eaſt.

On Saturday, June 26th, the firſt ſtone of that great national undertaking, the New London Docks and Warehouſes, was laid in Wapping, by Mr. Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hawkeſbury, Sir Richard Neave, Edward Foſter, eſq. and a number of other gentlemen, reſpectable merchants, &c. When the ſtone was laid, two glaſs bottles, containing the gold, ſilver, and copper coins of the preſent reign, with a medal of the king's recovery, were depoſited in a hole made in the ſtone, and over them a tin plate, containing an appropriate inſcription.

Dr. Gordon has lately preſented a memorial to the Court of Common Council, which ſtates at large, the circumſtance of his having diſcovered the art of making flour from a certain ſubſtance which abounds in great plenty in this country; the cultivation of which may be eaſily improved, ſo as to ſupply, at all times, the utmoſt demand, at one fourth the uſual prices of wheaten flour, with which it is equally nutricious and palateable, and will keep its qualities many years. The above memorial has been referred to the Proviſion Committee, to examine and report their opinion thereon to the court.

The foundation of a new ſchool for that excellent ſeminary of learning, the Charter Houſe, was lately laid, in preſence of Dr. Ramſden, Dr. Rain, the aſſiſtant maſters, and the principal part of the ſcholars. The whole of the building is to be on a very improved ſcale. It will be conſiderably larger than the preſent ſchool, and will, in other reſpects, be much more convenient. The dimenſions are 70 feet long, and 35 feet wide.

The governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital have it in contemplation to rebuild one of the wings of that ancient edifice, in the courſe of the next year.

At the final cloſe of the poll for the city of London, July 14, the numbers ſtood as follows:

Mr. Ald. Combe	3377	Mr. Travers	1371
Mr. Ald. Price	3276	Sir W. Lewes	652
Mr. Ald. Curtis	2989	Mr. Luſhington	113
Sir W. Anderſon	2287		

The four former were of courſe duly elected.

Mr. John Graham, an auctioneer, ſtarted as a candidate for the city of Weſtminſter; the other, and ſucceſsful candidates, were Mr. Fox, and Admiral Lord Gardner.

By an addreſs to the electors, it appears that Mr. Horne Tooke had intended to offer himſelf again as a candidate for the city of Weſtminſter, if he had not been declared ineligible by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Thornton and Mr. Tierney were the two ſucceſsful candidates for the borough of Southwark. The truly noble and public ſpirited example which the electors of the firſt commercial borough in the kingdom have ſet, in returning their repreſentatives free from even the ſmalleſt expence, well deſerves to be followed and imitated throughout the empire. Sir Thomas Turton was the unſucceſsful candidate.

At the election for the county of Hertford, the Hon. P. Lambe, on the independent intereſt, ſucceeded in being returned as member, againſt Mr. Baker. Mr. Plumer was the other ſucceſsful candidate.

The produce of the Conſolidated Fund for the year ending July 5, exceeds that of the preceeding year by more than one million and a half. The laſt quarter, which has been a period of peace, has been peculiarly productive.

The Surrey Iron Railway is now compleated over the high road through Wandſworth town. On Wedneſday, June 8, ſeveral carriages, of all deſcriptions, paſſed over the iron rails, without meeting with the leaſt obſtacle. Among theſe, the Portſmouth waggon, drawn by eight horſes, and weighing from eight to ten tons, paſſed over the rails, and did not appear to make the ſlighteſt impreſſion on them. The road will be immediately opened for traffick up to Mitcham, as there only remains the iron to lay down, which is conſidered to be a very expeditious proceſs.

The Import Dock in the Iſle of Dogs, which is full 30 acres in extent, and the largeſt excavation of the kind ever made in this country, is now entirely walled in and compleated. Three of the immenſe warehouſes with which this dock is intended to be ſurrounded, are covered in, chiefly with copper; and three others are nearly in a ſtate of equal forwardneſs.

Among the grants lately voted by the Legiſlature, was one of a ſingular kind, viz 1700l. for the expence of copying manuſcripts found at Herculaneum and Pompeiæ, in the kingdom of Naples. A few thouſand pounds judiciouſly employed in objects of this uſeful and intereſting nature, would indeed reflect honour upon the nation, and ſerve the cauſe of humanity in general.

Account of the number of the cargoes of fiſh brought to the port of London, and ſold in

in Billingſgate market, as lately laid before the Houſe of Commons:—From 25th March, 1792, to 25th March, 1799, 1407 cargoes.—From 25th March, 1799, to 25th March, 1800, 1623 cargoes.—From 25th March 1800, to 25th March 1801, 2167 cargoes.—From 25th March, 1801, to 25th March, 1802, 2668 cargoes.

By papers laid before the Houſe of Commons, it appears that the value of exports of Britiſh manufactures within the laſt year, amounted to the ſum of 41,770,354l. and that within the laſt 18 years, the amount of Britiſh exports has been doubled.

Lieut. Grant has lately arrived in London, from Port Jackſon, New South Wales, with ſpecimens of a kind of wood lately diſcovered on the banks of Hunter's River, in that ſettlement, in great plenty, well qualified for the matting of ſhipping. The topmaſts, top-gallant maſts, and yards of the veſſel in which he came, the Ann Joſephin, a brig, were all made of this wood, and appear to have anſwered remarkably well. Mr. Grant has had particular opportunities of proving the excellent qualities of this wood, in conſequence of the very heavy weather uſually met with in thoſe ſeas. A non-deſcript wood, reſembling fuſtic, has likewiſe been found there. We are further informed by this conveyance, that the colony of New South Wales is no longer in want of that ſtaple commodity, coals; this article, of an excellent quality, being likewiſe found in great abundance in the vicinity of Hunter's River. Mr. Grant, on his arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, ſold the coals, (the brig being laden with ſpars for maſts, and coals), at 36 rix-dollars per ton, amounting to nearly 6l. ſterling. Governor King has formed a ſettlement at Hunter's River, for the purpoſe of working the coal, which is much of the ſame nature with that at Newcaſtle. Mr. Grant proceeded up this river in the boat of the Lady Nelſon, to an extent of nearly 70 miles, without being able to diſcover its ſource. On his return, Mr. Grant, by order of Governor King, ſurveyed the coaſt of Van Diemen's Straights, (and gave a very favourable report of the ſame), from Wilſon's Promontory, to Weſtern Port; which laſt is a capacious and well-ſheltered harbour. There is a great abundance of wood eaſy to be got, and plenty of water; though the latter is difficult to be procured, on account of the diſtance, and from ſeveral ſhoals lying in the way, which render it neceſſary to take advantage of the tide.

Married.] Mr. W. Hall, of Great Rider-ſtreet, to Miſs S. Choppin, of Park-lane; and Mr. T. Hall, of Piccadilly, to Miſs L. Choppin.

At Chriſt Church, Surrey, S. Teaſt, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs M. Irwin, daughter of the late J. Irwin, eſq. of Carliſle, and governor of the ſettlement of Sierra Leone, on the coaſt of Africa.

At Cobham, in Surrey, the Rev. H. J. Sydenham, to Miſs Abington, daughter of Major Abington.

T. Stackhouſe, eſq. of Hatton Garden, to Miſs Grey, of the Adelphi.

At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, J. Maitland, eſq. ſon of the late Hon. Patrick Maitland, of Balgreggan, to Miſs Maxwell, third daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Montreith, both in Scotland.

J. Scroder, eſq. merchant, of Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Buſtard, of Laurence Pountney-lane.

At Marybone, R. Sheddan, jun. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, to Miſs Munro, only daughter of the late R. Duncan Munro, eſq. of Madras,

C. T. Hudſon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir C. Grave Hudſon, bart. of Wanlip-hall, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Pepperell, youngeſt daughter of Sir William Pepperell, bart. of Dorſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

At St. Peter le Poor, the Rev. J. Simpkinſon, rector, to Miſs Vaux, of Auſtin Friars.

At Hampſtead, Mr. H. Siddons, to Miſs Murray, both of Covent-garden Theatre.

At St. James's Church, M. Liveſay, eſq. of Sand-hills, near Liverpool, to Miſs Worthington, daughter and co-heireſs of the late J. Worthington, eſq. M. D.

Died.] Lately, at Charles-place, City-road, in his 22d year, of an inflammation, which came on the day before his deceaſe, Thomas Pick, late of Darlington. He poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding, the cultivation of which was with him an object of increaſing ſolicitude. With a manly firmneſs, honour, and integrity, was blended an exquiſite ſenſibility. Towards his relations he evinced the moſt tender affection—towards his friends a warm and ſteady attachment: by theſe, and other amiable qualities, he endeared himſelf to them, and to a large circle of acquaintance. His premature death is ſincerely lamented, and his memory will long be cheriſhed and revered.

At Iſlington, Lewis Kekewich, eſq. Caſhier to the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company. Few young men have left the world ſo highly and deſervedly reſpected. To an intelligent and liberal mind, adorned by polite acquirements and the moſt agreeable manners, he joined the ſtricteſt integrity, and a degree of propriety and accuracy in matters of buſineſs which eminently qualified him for the ſituation he held, the duties of which he honourably diſcharged to the actual day of his death.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, relict of Lieut. Gen. G. Lane Parker.

At Homerton, in her 97th year, Mrs. S. Albert.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Moſeley, widow of W. Moſeley, eſq.

H. Capel, eſq. of Felton-hill, Middleſex.

At Highgate, in her 44th year, Miſs Garnett, of Scarboro'.

In

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, G. F. Schutz, eſq. of Shotover, in Oxon.

At Hampſtead, aged 54, Mrs. Hewetſon, wife of Mr. J. Hewetſon, of Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

In Little Ormond-ſtreet, in his 22d year, J. Lock Robinſon, eſq. of Chadlington, Oxon.

At Clapham, in his 70th year, W. Feuilleteau, eſq.

Mrs. Clayton, of Tilney-ſtreet.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Mills, wife of Captain Mills. This lady was formerly well-known and much admired for her muſical powers, firſt as Miſs Birchill, and afterwards as Mrs. Vincent. She left the ſtage on marrying Captain Mills, and accompanied him to India. Captain Mills is the only ſurvivor of thoſe truly unfortunate perſons who were in the Black Hole at Calcutta, and ſignally diſplayed his humanity in that ſcene of unexampled horror, by reſigning his place near the window, to the late Mr. Holwell. The latter was nearly dying for want of air, and had in vain implored of others the ſame kindneſs; it was, however, a ſacrifice of ſelf-preſervation, in ſuch a dreadful ſituation, which none could reaſonably expect or hope to obtain.

[In ſpeaking of the character of the late Earl of Lonſdale (whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number) impartiality finds little to praiſe, and cenſure to be juſt ought to be more preciſe and circumſtantial than the nature of a periodical publication permits. On the 7th of September, 1761, Sir James Lowther married Margaret daughter of the Earl of Bute, and as he afterwards obtained a grant from the Crown of part of an eſtate which had been long held by the Duke of Portland's family, as an appendage to an eſtate in the county of Cumberland, given to their anceſtor by King William III. it was raſhly, and untruly, preſumed, that Lord Bute's influence was uſed in inducing the Lords of the Treaſury to improve his ſon-in-law's property, at the expence of the Duke of Portland, who was then in oppoſition. A conſiderable ſhare of unpopularity attended this tranſaction, which Sir James greatly increaſed, by multiplying litigations, and bringing at once a great number of ejectments, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing his claim. A litigious diſpoſition, or rather a determination to oppreſs, by means of wealth, and under colour of law, all who were obnoxious to him, has been frequently imputed to Lord Lonſdale; and the records of the courts, the books of reports, and the accounts of the aſſizes in different counties, have appeared for a long ſeries of years to afford ſome baſis to the imputation. In the year 1782, when it was generally underſtood that the war could not be of much longer continuance, Sir James Lowther waited on Lord Sandwich, then at the head of the admiralty, and, after deploring the ſtate of his Majeſty's navy, voluntarily offered to build and equip, at his own expence, a ſeventy-four-gun ſhip. If this propoſal was ſincerely made, too much praiſe cannot be given to ſuch diſintereſted patriotiſm, but if common ſuſpicion is well founded, it was merely a deluſive attempt to acquire popularity, and inſure diſtinction, without the claim ariſing from actual merit. The peace of 1783 made the building of a ſhip at that time unneceſſary; but although the country has ſince been engaged in a more expenſive conteſt, and attended with greater exertions than thoſe which gave riſe to the propoſal of the donation, the offer was never repeated. In 1784, an ancient peerage which belonged to the family, but had been for ſome time extinct, was revived, and Sir James was called up to the Houſe of Lords by the titles already enumerated. He was always anxious for the extenſion of his borough-intereſt, but although the poſſeſſion of ſuch influence is reckoned favourable to the views of ambition, he never occupied any official ſituation. He was in 1764 made Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Cumberland. Of Lord Lonſdale's private life we have neither the means nor the inclination to make a diſplay; he was ſome years ago violently ſatiriſed by Peter Pindar, whom he proſecuted for a libel, but on receiving a conceſſion was induced to deſiſt; an inſtance of placability which does him honour: and he evinced great perſonal courage in a duel fought in the year 1792, with Captain Cuthbert, which, we believe, was not the only tranſaction of the kind in which he had been engaged. On opening his Lordſhip's will it was found, that he had left to Sir William Lowther, now Lord Lowther, all his eſtates in Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, eſtimated at 40,000l. per ann.—To John Lowther, eſq. the brother of Sir William, he has left his Yorkſhire eſtate, worth 4000l. per annum—To the Counteſs of Lonſdale, his lady, an addition to her jointure of 2000l.; 5000l. in money, and the villa which ſhe now inhabits—To the Ducheſs of Bolton and Miſs Lowther, his two ſiſters, he has left 7000l. each in money, and his Barbadoes eſtate worth 2000l. a year—To Col. Lowther, whom he ſo particularly profeſſed to favour, he has left only 12,000l. in money—and to the Earl of Darlington, his nephew and heir at law, who would have had the whole if no will had been found, he has cut off with a bequeſt of 500l. His eſtate at Laleham, in Middleſex, the houſe upon which he left untenanted for years, on account of a diſpute with the clergyman about tythes, he has directed to be ſold. His Lordſhip had 9000 guineas in his bureau, prepared for the enſuing election. Among his Lordſhip's whimſicalities was that of keeping, at leaſt, 600 blood horſes and others, in his ſeveral parks, not one of which had ever been broke or even bitted. The following were his Lordſhip's titles:—Earl of Lonſdale, Viſcount Lowther, Baron Lowther, Baron of Kendal, and a Baronet.]

PRO-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to revive the plan of a line of navigation betwixt the Eaſtern and Weſtern Seas, or, in other words, to form a canal betwixt Newcaſtle and Maryport; a plan which has been long the ſubject of popular diſcuſſion. Some diſputes about the Southern and Northern line, produced an oppoſition, formerly, which terminated in its rejection by Parliament. Thoſe animoſities about the difference of line are now laid aſleep, and there is no reaſon to doubt that the Duke of Northumberland, Colonel Beaumont, Lord Lowther, Mr. Curwen, and other wealthy men, in common with the people of Newcaſtle, and every friend to his country, will ſtep forward with becoming public ſpirit, at this period, to accelerate that desirable object, by patroniſing and promoting, as far as lies in their power, ſuch a great national undertaking.

On Saturday, June 30, at Newcaſtle, in purſuance of a plan for rendering the ſtreets more commodious, the workmen began to pull down Pilgrim-ſtreet-gate, (at the room above which has long been held the meeting of the Joiners' Company), an unweildy and cumbrous fabric, which, however intereſting as an object of curioſity to the antiquarian, has long been juſtly complained of, as deforming the faireſt part of the town, and a great nuiſance to heavy carriages; frequent inſtances having occurred where it was neceſſary to take off part of the loading of a waggon before a paſſage through the gate could be effected. When cleared away, a grand opening and communication will be formed between Pilgrim-ſtreet and Northumberland-ſtreet, ſo as to add greatly to the appearance and improvement of the whole.

Among other Acts which have lately obtained the ſanction of the Legiſlature, is the following "An Act for the more effectually amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road from the turnpike-road at Bucton Burn, in the county of Durham, through Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Lammerton Hill; alſo ſeveral other roads therein mentioned, lying in the ſaid county, and within the liberties of Berwick; and alſo for erecting two bridges over the river Tweed, and for making two roads from the ſaid bridges to the road leading from Berwick to Cornhill, in the county of Durham."

Mr. Fairles has lately compleated, on an extenſive ſcale, at South Shields, a dry dock, which poſſeſſes the peculiar advantage over all other docks upon the Tyne, that it is capable of receiving, as well as letting out, ſhips, at neap tides, from the great flow of water upon the blocks.

Mr. Richard Wilkins, woodman to the Duke of Northumberland, planted laſt ſeaſon at Wirkworth, and on the New Firth plantation, eſtates belonging to his Grace, 300,000 oak acorns; alſo above 100,000 foreſt trees of various ſorts.

Among the numerous inſtitutions of a charitable nature in Newcaſtle, none have been productive of ſuch extenſive benefit to the town and neighbouring diſtricts, as the Newcaſtle Infirmary. From the report in 1801, it appeared, that no leſs than 33,027 patients have been diſcharged, perfectly cured, ſince the commencement of the charity in 1752; and on an average not more than twenty have died in each year. To extend and improve the bleſſings of ſuch an important eſtabliſhment, an additional wing has been lately joined to the old building, which will not only promote the comfort of the patients in the original houſe, but admit nearly double the number of patients to the benefit of the charity. The new building is now nearly finiſhed.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Mr. A. Hedley, ſurgeon, of Felton, to Miſs Jane Strother, of Newton.—Mr. J. Fell, officer of exciſe, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Dand, of Weaver Bridge.—Mr. H. Boag, of Long Benton, to Miſs J. Elliot, of North Shields.—Lieut. Johnſon, of the North York militia, to Miſs M. Allan, of Biſhop Wearmouth.

At Sunderland, the Rev. Mr. Hutton, of the High-Bridge meeting-houſe, at Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Somerville, daughter of the late Rev. J. Somerville.

At Alnwick, Mr. R. Hanſon Dawſon, of London, to Miſs Farquhar.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Davidſon, to Miſs Greaves, of the Queen's-head, in the Fleſh-market.—Mr. Brown, of Gateſhead, to Miſs Richardſon, of Brancepeth.

At Brancepeth, E. T. Mills, eſq. of Willington, to Miſs Robſon.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Hall, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Jackſon, mantua-maker.—Captain R. Holiday, of Scarborough, to Miſs Nicholſon, of North Shields.

At Monk Wearmouth-ſhore, Mr. G. Benſon, painter, to Miſs Finley.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in her 67th year, Mrs. Hall, widow, and mother of Mr. J. Hall, broker.—Aged 92, Mr. Summers, many years a ſchoolmaſter in this town.—Aged 34, Mr. N. Phillipſon.—Mr. E. Atkinſon, of the George inn.—Mrs. Rotheram, widow of the late Dr. Rotheram, an eminent phyſ-

ſician;

ſician.—C. Bradling, eſq. formerly M. P. for Newcaſtle.—Mrs. A. Birliſon, aged 90 years, during the laſt 14 of which, ſhe had been totally deprived of ſight.—Mrs. H. Smith, mother of Mrs. Robinſon, of the Bird-in-Buſh inn.—Aged 77, Mrs. A. Rodatz, widow of the late Mr. C. M. Rodatz, Hamburgh merchant.—Aged 17, Mr. J. Green, engraver. —Miſs Scaife, ſiſter of Mr. Scaife, painter.

Aged 64, R. Surtees, eſq. of Mensforth, in Durham.

J. Thornhill, eſq. of Thornhill, juſtice of peace for the county of Durham, and one of the commiſſioners for the river Wear. He was the founder of St. John's chapel about 40 years ago, and was interred at his particular requeſt, in a vault therein of his own conſtruction, being the firſt perſon depoſited within the walls of that chapel.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mrs. Burn, widow of the late Mr. W. Burn, farmer.—W. Robſon, eſq. many years an eminent coal fitter and ſhip-builder there.

At Hexham, Mr. A. Bell, ſon of Mr. C. Bell, glover.

Mr. T. Hunter, timber merchant, of Winlaton.

Mrs. Jopling, of Walſingham, late of Gateſhead.

At Darlington, aged 93, Mrs. L. Richardſon, of the ſociety of Quakers —In his 70th year, Mr. C. Hird, of the Old Fleece inn. —Aged 88, M. Bowes, eſq. formerly of Spittle, Yorkſhire.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mrs. Steadman, late of York.—Suddenly, Mr. H. Glover, of the Turk's-head inn.

At Hartlepool, aged 31, Mrs. Harriſon.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Douglas, wife of Mr. T. Douglas, inn-keeper —In the prime of life, Miſs Orton, ſiſter to Mr. Orton, draper.

At South Shields, Mr. T. Wade, of Redcar.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Mrs. Wilkinſon, widow, formerly of Cowper near Blyth — Suddenly, Mrs. Craike, wife of Mr. G. Craike, maſter of the ſtage coaches between that place and Newcaſtle.

At Eryholm, near Durham, aged 109, Mary Pearſon.

At Briſtol, J. Shaftoe, eſq. of Whitworth, near Durham.

In London, aged 21, Mr. T. Pick, of Darlington —Mr. G. Paterſon, of the Buck public houſe.

Miſs Rawling, of Sherburn, near Durham.

Mr. J. Mulcaſter, inn-keeper. In going to bed he complained that he felt himſelf extremely cold, and, in conſequence, ordered a glaſs of liquor, but before it was brought, he expired.

At New Whitley, near North Shields, aged 54, Captain W. Jenſon.

At Catterick Bridge, in Yorkſhire, aged 42, the Rev. Edward Prowitt, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. His parents were members of the Particular Baptiſt church at Leiceſter, whence, at, or rather after, the uſual age, he was ſent to the Baptiſts' College, at Briſtol. Having there completed his education under the late eminent Dr. Caleb Evans, he was ordained miniſter of the Baptiſt Church at Oxford, and continued for ſeveral years to officiate in that capacity with mutual ſatisfaction and advantage. After ſome time, however, the courſe of his ſtudies (for he was an attentive and patient, and deſirous to be an impartial, ſtudent of the Scriptures) led him to doubt of many, deemed fundamental articles, of the ſyſtem in which he had been educated, and gradually to take, on theſe ſubjects, the Unitarian ſide. Few but thoſe who have been actually involved in them, can be proper judges of the merit of that rare combination of integrity and fortitude, which is neceſſary to overcome the difficulties that ſurround the man, who has led by conſcientious and ſerious enquiry, in the face of every worldly intereſt, to change the ſyſtem of his religious creed. None elſe can adequately conceive the ſtate of mind, which one who has felt it* has ſo well deſcribed, "when perplexed concerning the proper object of worſhip, and doubtful how to regulate its addreſſes; when the feelings have dictated ſuſpicions concerning the providence and moral government of God, which the mind dared not avow, or even think that it had felt: and when, by the bleſſing of God upon further inquiry, a firm conviction has been eſtabliſhed of his abſolute unity, his conſummate wiſdom, his boundleſs goodneſs, the equity of his government, the reaſonableneſs of his laws, and his indulgent regards to the children of men; he has been convinced of the tendency of theſe ſentiments to animate, to cheer, and to purify the heart, to inſpire confidence in God and benevolence to man," he has been conſcious, at the ſame time, of the hazard, and even danger, of the open profeſſion of them. Scruple, heſitation, fear of general cenſure, the odious charges of hereſy, and apoſtacy, the loſs of friends, the breach of connections, the ſeparation of neareſt and deareſt relatives, ſo as to realize, even in theſe enlightened and liberal times, our Lord's deſcription of his primitive followers, are experienced by all; but theſe are greatly enhanced to the man, on the profeſſion of whoſe former creed depends his bread; and who, on the renunciation of them, gives up the maintenance not only of himſelf, but of thoſe who are moſt dear to him, and throws himſelf upon the wide world an outcaſt whom he knows not that any one will own, ſtill leſs that any one will own as a friend, and ſtretch forth to him the right hand of fellowſhip. Who can wonder, that, in the contemplation of ſuch diſtreſſes many excellent and worthy men have been deterred from following the dictates of their conſciences? And that few have been enabled to act with the ſpirit of the deceaſed, who thought theſe

* Belſham's Importance of Truth, p. 33.

juſt and elevating ſentiments worthy of any ſacrifice? But though he acted on theſe animated and noble principles, he combined his firmneſs of action with ſuch a truly chriſtian gentleneſs of manners, that although the paſtoral connection was properly diſſolved between him and a ſociety who continued to maintain their ancient opinions, yet the ſeparation was made with mutual regret, and a mutual eſteem and affection was preſerved. Of the worthy Mr. Hinton, his ſucceſſor, he always ſpoke with the higheſt reſpect; indeed he never ſpoke with diſreſpect of any of his former connections, or indulged in any ſarcaſm or ſlight in ſpeaking of his former opinions, but combated them in the way of plain and diſpaſſionate argument. By this he preſerved the reſpect of thoſe who at the ſame time regretted his defection, and among thoſe who deeply lament this untimely ſtroke, many, it is believed, will be found, who moſt widely differed from him in religious ſentiment and profeſſion. On his removal from Oxford, he ſettled for a ſhort time with a ſociety of General Baptiſts at Fleet, in Lincolnſhire. Of theſe excellent perſons he always ſpoke in terms of the utmoſt gratitude and affection, and of the time which he ſpent among them as the happieſt period of his life. The proſpect, however, of making a better proviſion for a numerous and increaſing family, induced him to comply with an invitation from a few Unitarian Baptiſts at Newcaſtle, who had long met together for religious worſhip and inſtruction without a ſtated miniſter, but hearing of Mr. Prowitt, and having reaſon to expect conſiderable encouragement for him as a teacher of youth, propoſed a plan for his advantage, which on the whole ſucceeded beyond expectation. To this ſmall ſociety he continued to afford, for twelve years, his almoſt gratuitous ſervices; occaſionally ſupplying for neighbouring congregations, particularly for that in Hanover ſquare, Newcaſtle, to whoſe miniſter, both as an aſſiſtant and a friend, he is an irreparable loſs. At length, the two ſocieties, aware that their religious opinions differed only in a few reſpects, and thoſe chiefly of a ceremonial nature, in which each might proceed in its own way without inconvenient interference, united together; Mr. Prowitt being ſtill ready with his willing ſervices whenever his friend had a wiſh for them. As a teacher of youth he was very ſucceſsful, and his merit was eminently conſpicuous. He contrived to excite the attention of his pupils by the pleaſing manner in which he communicated his inſtructions, and at the ſame time engaged their affection for him, not only by his behaviour during the hours of buſineſs, but by intereſting himſelf in their amuſements, and ſuperintending, and even contriving for them, the means of health and relaxation. In theſe reſpects he enjoyed the patient and unremitted co-operation of one, who, it is hoped, will now be duly ſupported in her ſolitary endeavours to continue ſome important departments of his plan, for the ſupport of their common family. But while the calls of this laborious employment appeared to engage his whole attention, he was always ready with his cheerful active ſervices on the behalf of any friend who ſtood in need of them. He will long live in the grateful remembrance of many as the prudent adviſor, the kind comforter, the active aſſiſtant, the ſmoother of difficulties, the ſympathizer in diſtreſs, the promoter of chearful, innocent enjoyment, according to the various circumſtances of his friends, whoſe property his time appeared to be, almoſt as if he had had no call for its private application. One noble inſtance of benevolent friendſhip it would be inexcuſable not particularly to mention. A ſhort time after his ſettlement at Newcaſtle, a miniſter among his original connections in one of the midland counties, became involved in the ſame religious difficulties, and was obliged to relinquiſh his paſtoral engagements: not meeting with encouragement to continue in the miniſtry, he turned his thoughts to the medical profeſſion; but was at a loſs how to diſpoſe of a daughter, who was left to his ſole charge, during the period of his medical education. Mr. Prowitt hearing of his dilemma, immediately took her into his own large family, brought her up in every reſpect as one of his own daughters, afforded her equal advantages of every kind, and equally enjoyed her improvement of them; and returned to his friend at the cloſe of nearly four years, without any other recompenſe than the conſciouſneſs of a benevolent and virtuous action. Nor were his exertions confined to his friends. The ready alacrity with which he co-operated in every public ſpirited and benevolent deſign, and contributed, what was infinitely better than money, (though of this, according to his ability, he was never ſparing), his perſonal direction and management; his activity, perſeverance, and patience, particularly in the charitable inſtitution of ſoup-kitchens, will ever entitle his memory to the reſpect of the rich, and the gratitude of the poor. Such was the man whom ſociety has ſuddenly loſt! On the 22d of June he ſet out from Newcaſtle for Leiceſter, with the intention of bringing back his aged mother to ſpend the remainder of her days under his roof. He was taken very ill at Durham, but imprudently proceeding, in the hope that the air and exerciſe would remove his complaints, he became ſo violently indiſpoſed, that he was obliged to be left at Catterick Bridge, under the humane care of Mrs. Ferguſon, the inn-keeper there, whoſe unremitted and diſintereſting attention to him during this ſhort but ſevere illneſs, demand the warmeſt acknowledgements of his family and friends. The diſeaſe baffled every attempt of his medical attendants, and he expired, after a ſevere ſtruggle, on Saturday the 3d of July.

He

He was buried the next day, in the Churchyard of that pariſh, which the venerable Mr. Lindſey ſo long ago relinquiſhed, from ſimilar motives which had removed Mr. Prowitt from his connections at Oxford.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Leſs than 50 years ago, Carliſle could afford only one poſt chaiſe (a very clumſy vehicle) for the accommodation of travellers, and for parties on jaunts of pleaſure; lately however, *on a Sunday*, one inn-keeper could afford to lend 11 chaiſes to hire, ſome to travellers, and ſome to viſiting parties. This great increaſe in the number of four-wheeled carriages, (although a convenience for the rich and not for the poor), may be conſidered as no weak proof of the rapid advancement of the trade and wealth of the city. Refinement in the mode of living, elegance of equipage and dreſs, are commonly the effects of the rapid advancement of the wealth obtained by trade; it is devoutly to be wiſhed however, that the increaſe of *piety* and *virtue* may uniformly keep pace with that of worldly proſperity.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. L. Dawſon, of Sandwith, to Miſs J. Cady.—Mr. J. Swenerton, to Miſs M. Hayſton.—Mr. Bowmann, to Miſs M. Robinſon.—Mr. G. Beeby, hatter, to Miſs S. Farrel.—P. Dixon, eſq. of Newington, London, to Miſs Lewthwaite.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Todd, of Aikton, to Miſs Wilkinſon, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinſon.

At Kirklinton, Mr. J. Wilſon Nixon, of the Flatt, in the pariſh of Bewcaſtle, to Miſs Pattinſon, daughter of the Rev. T. Pattinſon, rector.

At Kendal, Mr. Walton, of Preſton, to Miſs Gandy.

At Wigton, Mr. B. Irwin, of the Printfield, to Miſs Noble.

At St. Bees, T. Savage, eſq. of Milnthorp, late an officer in the Cumberland Militia, to Miſs Moore, of Sandwith.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in London, Mr. W. Wood, muſlin manufacturer in Carliſle, to Miſs M. Simpſon.

At Morreſby, Mr. J. Bouch, of Lowca Hall, to Miſs Harriſon, of Panton.

In London, J. Dixon, eſq. late of Whitehaven, to Miſs Littledale, of Harley-ſtreet, London, lately of Rotterdam, and formerly of Whitehaven. The new-married couple are gone to their intended reſidence at Rotterdam.

Died.] At Carliſle, very ſuddenly, Mr. W. Fiddler, ſurgeon.—Aged 67, Mrs. Rugg, a maiden lady.—Aged 65, Mr. Richards, maſter-gunner at the Caſtle.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Gibſon, of the King's Arms, formerly of Shap, in Weſtmoreland.—Mrs. Bowman, relict of the late R. Bowman, eſq.

At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. A. Johnſton, ſhoemaker, formerly of Carliſle.

At Kendall, Mr. J. Eglin, inn-keeper.

At Penrith, Mr. S. Clark.—In his 90th year, R. Bleamyre, eſq. father of Mr. Bleamyre, the Police-magiſtrate of Hatton Garden diſtrict, London.

At Scaleby, aged 62, Mr. G. Graham.

At Allenby, whither he had repaired, for the benefit of his health, R. H. Edmonſon, eſq. of Acorn Bank, in Weſtmoreland.

At Wigton, Mrs. R. Armſtrong.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Gibſon, of the King's Arms inn.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately at York, in digging the foundation for the New Jail and Correction-houſe, at the Old Baile Hill, within the city, ſeveral ſilver pennies of William the Conqueror were found, moſtly in pretty good preſervation; alſo one or two gold ornaments, anciently worn on the breaſt as gorgets. The coins are ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck at York, from the word *Eborwick* being on the reverſe, and to have lain near 800 years in their late ſituation.

At the late election for Hull, Mr. W. Bell, auctioneer, announced himſelf as a candidate for that borough, but very ſoon, in his uſual excentric manner, reſigned his pretenſions, having only three votes. The ſucceſsful candidates were S. Thornton, eſq. and J. Stamforth, eſq. J. W. Denniſon, eſq. was the other unſucceſsful one.—The canvas of this laſt gentleman was very ſpirited, and the conteſt thought to be ſeverer than any ever known at that town.

Married.] W. Holderneſs, eſq. of Spaldington, to Miſs Garlick, of Hooke.

At Knareſboro', R. Terry, eſq. banker, to Miſs Muller, of Bilton Park.

In London, Major J. Maiſter, of the 20th regiment of foot, and nephew to Colonel Maiſter, of the Eaſt York Militia, to Miſs Phyn, of Queen Ann-ſtreet, Weſt.

At Snaith, Mr. Greenwood, coal merchant, aged 85, to Miſs M. Wood, aged 28.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Blakelock, to Miſs Sturdy, of Leeds.

At Hull, Mr. H. Perritt, to Miſs Burrell.—The Rev. G. Lee, to Miſs Briggs.

At Howden, Mr. J. Swainſton, to Miſs Read.

At Sheffield, Mr. E. Farren, ſteel-refiner, to Miſs M. Hobſon.—The Rev. J. Fawcett, to Miſs H. Lambert.

Mr. J. Bell, of Flockton, near Wakefield, to Miſs S. Cappe, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Newcombe Cappe, of York.—Mr. T. Margrave, of Cannon-ſtreet, London, to Mrs. E. Dymoke, daughter of the late F. Bine, eſq. of Hull.

At Wakefield, Mr. G. Allot, merchant, to Miſs Neale.

At Thorne, Mr. Siddal, attorney, to Miſs Grayburne.—Mr. J. Walker, corn merchant, of Halifax, to Miſs H. Levett, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. Levett, of Ellicar, near Hull.

At Malton, Mr. Watſon, of the Eaſt Ri-

ding Bank, to Miſs Pratt, daughter of Mr. Pratt, druggiſt.

At Northallerton, Mr. P. Rigg, attorney, to Miſs Dent.

At Leeds, Mr. S. Cotes, proprietor of a noted preparation called the Cough Drops, to Miſs H. Long.

At Beverley, Mr. J. Marſden, corn merchant, of Manchester, to Miſs J. Key, daughter of the late Mr. D. Key, druggiſt.—The Rev. J. Browne, of Rippon, to Miſs Hancock.—Mr. R. Pickering, ſurgeon, of Barnſley, to Miſs S. Marley, niece to the Rev. W. Potter, of Worſbro'.—Mr. J. Smith, a partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Haley and Co. to Miſs Hodgkinſon, both of Fulneck, near Leeds.

At York, Mr. T. Smith, ſecond ſon of T. Smith, eſq. to Miſs Richmond.

Died.] At York, in his 51ſt year, Mr. Rymer, taylor.—Mr. J. Camidge, linen-draper—Aged 42, Mr. G. N. Hotham, haberdaſher.

At Hull, aged 48, Miſs Johnſon, daughter of the late Mr. Johnſon, linen-draper.—In his 50th year, Mr. T. Martinſon, ſhip and inſurance broker, and agent to ſeveral of the contracting veſſels.—Capt. Coniſter, maſter and partial owner of the Freedom ſloop, trading from Hull to Sunderland, Stockton, &c. His body was found in the dock, where he was drowned, but the particulars of the misfortune are not known.

Aged 47, Captain J. Wiſe, ſome years maſter of the Bremen Packet veſſel.—Aged 74, Mrs. A. Martin, wife of Mr. W. Martin, ſhip-owner.

Suddenly, aged 30, Mr. J. Coulſon, brother to E. F. Coulſon, eſq. mayor of this corporation. He attended divine ſervice at Trinity church, in the forenoon of Sunday, June 20, fell down in his pew, and inſtantly expired.

Mr. T. Robinſon, ſhip-owner and currier.—Aged 28, Mr. R. Bramwell, brother to Mr. G. Bramwell, of the town-clerk's office.—Mr. J. Kirkus.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Eviſon.—Aged 65, Mr. R. Thorley, ſhip-owner; alſo ſenior member, and four times warden, of the Trinity Houſe in this town.

At Leeds, Miſs E. C. Spencer, youngeſt daughter of Mr. S. Spencer, brandy merchant.—Mr. Kirk, formerly an eminent jeweller in St. James's-ſtreet, London.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Wingfield.—Aged 77, Mrs. Pearſon.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, hoſier.—Aged 70, Mrs. D. Aſh.

At Malton, Miſs Fowler, of Scarboro'.

LANCASHIRE.

An advertiſement has lately appeared in the Lancaſhire Papers, inviting any perſons, deſirous to undertake the works, neceſſary to the making and completing of a *reſervoir and its feeder*, in different lots, within the townſhips of Ratcliffe and Elton in this county, for the uſe of the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, to prepare written propoſals, &c. relative to the commencing and carrying on the operations of the ſame.

At the late annual feſtival of the Benefit Societies of Preſton, June 7, all the gentlemen of the town attended the members in proceſſion to church; thus endeavouring, by their laudable example, to promote thoſe truly uſeful inſtitutions, the benefit of which has already been felt there very generally.—In Preſton, there are 11 ſocieties, containing in all, 859 members. The expence of laſt year amounted to 588l. 11s. 11d.—36 members died in the courſe of the year—increaſe of members 34. The greater part of what has been ſpent in expences has been occaſioned by the typhus fever, whoſe ravages have been very deſtructive, but which at preſent ſcarcely exiſts, unleſs within the walls of the workhouſe, or in the loathſome dwellings of the idle and hard-drinking poor.

In Lancaſter there are 13 Friendly Societies, to which belong 1901 members—their expences, laſt year, amounted to 1050l. 11s. 3d. including 26 funerals. Beſides the above, there are three Female Societies in the town, which contain 237 members. Their expences, laſt year, amounted to 110l. 0s. 8½d., including three funerals.

Lately, at Warrington, June 8, at the annual meeting for the relief of Clergymens' widows and orphans, the collection unfortunately proved ſo defective, that four new objects could not be provided for by the charity, without injuring thoſe already upon the books!

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. T. Bealey, to Miſs E. Clegg.—Mr. J. Horſall, liquor merchant, to Miſs J. Derry.—Mr. T. Ainſworth, to Miſs Harriſon.

At Lancaſter, J. Hargreaves, eſq. to Miſs M. Law.—Mr. Edmonſon, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Darwen.—Mr. J. Simpſon, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs D. Lawrence, of Thurnham, near Lancaſter.—Mr. G. Woollam, manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miſs Grundy, of Fenny Drayton, Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. J. Farrer, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs E. Hamnett, of Nantwich.—Mr. J. R. Freme, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Wells, of Brakleboro'.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Croſs, wife of Mr. C. Croſs, currier.

Mr. B. Dawſon, the oldeſt Free-maſon in the town. His remains were interred with maſonic honours, attended by all the brethren of the different lodges.

Aged 73, Mr. S. Dunbabin, ſurgeon.—Mr. A. Blackie, linen-draper.—Mrs. Hutchinſon.—Mr. E. Jones.—Mr. J. Heywood.—M. D. Hancock, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Sowler, letter-preſs printer; a man not more ſincerely eſteemed by his friends in private life, than deſervedly by the trade in public buſineſs.

Mrs. Hallows.—Mr. J. Billinge.—Aged 70,

70, Mr. H. Kinder.—Mr. T. Warren, of the Golden Lion public-houſe, and late adjutant to the ſecond battalion of Mancheſter and Salford volunteers.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Aſtbury, Mr. J. Dolan, draper, to Miſs S. Clarke.—Mr. S. Holt, of Churton, near Cheſter, to Miſs Travers, of Liverpool.—Mr. R. Cromback, carrier, of Macclesfield, to Miſs A. Miller, of Eaton.

Died.] At Cheſter, of a dropſy in the cheſt, the Hon. J. Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.—Mrs. Barlow, wife of Mr. Barlow, glover.

At Chorley, in his 85th year, J. Hollingſhead, eſq. a gentleman alike remarkable for his urbanity of manners, and for his perſevering ſpirit in promoting uſeful improvements, in whatever related to agriculture and manufactures. To his Treatiſe on the National Importance of Salt as a Manure, (which he cauſed to be preſented to the King, and to every member of the two Houſes of Parliament), may be partially, if not wholly, attributed the repeal of the duty on ſalt.

Mr. Woodfin, farmer, of the Two Mills, in this county.

Mr. J. Jackſon, of Stretton.

Mr. J. Pierce, comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Aberyſtwith. On his return from Machynleth fair, he was unfortunately thrown from his horſe, and ſo materially hurt, that he died in conſequence a few days after.

DERBYSHIRE.

An Act has lately paſſed the Legiſlature, for dividing, allotting, and incloſing the ſeveral commons, &c. within the manor and townſhip of Wirkſworth, for protecting certain ſprings, ſituated on the ſaid commons, and for the better ſecuring a ſupply of water, for the uſe of the inhabitants of the town of Wirkſworth.

Married.] At Buxton, Cl. Archer, eſq. to Lady Clonbrock.—The Rev. J. Scott, of Mattock, to Mrs. Barrow, widow of the late S. Barrow, eſq. of Nantwich, in Cheſhire.

At Dronfield, Mr. Taylor, maſter of a reſpectable academy there, to Miſs Haſlam, of Aſhover.

Died.] At Derby, in his 44th year, Mr. J. Fletcher, ſilverſmith.—Aged 34, Mrs. Saxelby. — Aged 66, Mr. W. Holliwell, watchmaker.

At Cheſterfield, in his 81ſt year, Mr. T. Dutton, ſenior.

At Eckington, aged 59, Mr. J. Hardy, currier and malſter.—Aged 29, Mr. G. Hardy, plumber and glazier.

Aged 54, Mrs. Baldwyn, of Melbourne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham, at the final cloſe of the Poll, July 13, the numbers were as under: for Sir J. B. Warren, 972—J. Birch, eſq. 912—D. P. Coke, eſq. 634. Mr. Coke declined any further conteſt on the 12th. The proceſſion, at the chairing of Mr. Birch, the popular candidate, was truly novel, grand, and intereſting; his friends, beſides other decorations were attended and accompanied with various ſymbols of civil liberty, a band of muſic playing all the while to patriotic airs and hymns, which were ſung with great ſpirit and enthuſiaſm, by thoſe who formed the proceſſion. Mr. Birch was preceded by 24 young damſels dreſſed in white, ornamented with wreaths of flowers, and carrying leaves of laurel in their hands; the foremoſt ſupporting a ſtandard of the arms of the worthy repreſentative. Sir J. B. Warren thought proper to decline the honour of being chaired.

Married.] At Southwell, the Rev. J. Maidwell, of Little Ponton, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Porter.

In London, Mr. Thompſon, corn-factor, of Newark, to Miſs A. Roberts, of the White-Horſe tavern, Fetter-lane.—Alſo, at the ſame time and place, Mr. W. Roberts, ſtage maſter, to his couſin Miſs M. Roberts, the ſecond daughter of the above gentleman. Mr. J. Lloyd, of Birmingham, to Miſs Hart, of Nottingham.

Died. At Nottingham, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Humphry Cox.—At an advanced age, Mr. Simpſon, nailor.—Mr. King, ſenior, butcher.—In his 46th year, Mr. C. Lambert, hoſier.

Mr. J. Sharpe, ſerjeant major of the Nottinghamſhire Militia, and a member of the Fraternity of Lodge 44, Ancient York Maſon, two Lodges of which Order, with martial muſic, and in the grandeſt proceſſion of the kind ever remembered to have been witneſſed in Nottingham, attended his funeral. With him was interred, at the ſame time, Mr. W. Henning, many years tyler of the above lodge. After the rites of interment were performed, the proceſſion returned in a reverſed order.

At Newark, Mr. Nevinſon, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Epperſtone, in the prime of life, after only a week's illneſs, Mr. P. Clark, a reputable farmer.

At Hill Top, in the pariſh of Greaſly, in his 59th year, Mr. D. Wood, miller.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An extraordinary fiſh, of the phoca genus, (commonly called in Engliſh, the ſea-calf, and in Latin the *vitulus marinus*), was lately taken alive on Somercotes ſhore, in this county, by ſome fiſhermen, but not till after a ſharp conflict. This ſingular animal meaſures about five feet in length. It is believed in ſome degree, to connect the quadruped and the fiſh kinds.

Married.] Mr. R. Chatterton, farmer and grazier, of Aſhthorpe, near Louth, to Miſs Wells, of Graby, near Falkingham.

At Gainſboro', Mr. Whitlam, cordwainer, to Miſs A. Tuplin.

At Stamford, Mr. Thompſon, attorney, of Wiſbeach, to Miſs Nott.

At Aſlackby, near Falkingham, J. Oldham, eſq. of Oſbornby, to Miſs Greaves.

At Sleaford, Mr. Sharpe, attorney, of Deeping

Deeping, to Miſs Bates.—Mr. Groves, chemiſt and druggiſt, to Miſs Ireland.

At Hoſbeach, W. Chamberlain, eſq. to Miſs L. Hamilton, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Hamilton, comedian.—Mr. Butterfield, draper, of Spalding, to Miſs S. Royſton, of Edenham.—Mr. P. Marſton, of Stainby, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs S. Wyer, of Colſterworth.—Mr. Barrow, farmer, to Miſs Bull, both of Pilton, in Rutland.—Mr. Thompſon, liquor merchant, of Darlington, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Charlton, of Stamford.—Mr. Jackſon, ſurveyor, to Miſs Gibbons, both of Uppingham.

Died. At Lincoln, aged 44, the Rev. C. Gordon, eldeſt ſon of the late Dr. Gordon, formerly precentor of the cathedral.

J. Reynolds, eſq. who lately held a commiſſion in the Lincolnſhire Militia.

At Stamford, aged 39, Mr. R. Phillips, of Royſton, in Hertfordſhire.—Mrs. Smith, widow, late of Pickworth, in this county.—Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Spencer, hair dreſſer.

At Gainſboro', Mr. Crabtree, worſted manufacturer.—Mr. J. Howard, farrier.

At Louth, aged 49, Miſs Phillipſon.—Aged 22, Miſs Downs.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Knaptoft, Mr. B. Ward, baker, of Wigſton, to Miſs Wilſon.—Mr. J. Worthington, jun. of Leiceſter, to Miſs Jackſon, of Banner-ſtreet, London.—E. Cooke, eſq. of the Treaſury, to Miſs Flude, of Balby.—A. Hume, eſq. to Miſs M. Hewitt, both of Swinford.—The Rev. J. Sheepſhanks, M.A vicar of Wymeſwould, in this county, to Miſs Anderſon, late of Boylan, Glamorganſhire.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, London, Mr. J. Barnes, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Needham, of Hinckley.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Alderman Saywell; he ſerved the office of Mayor of this borough laſt year.

At Market Harboro', Mr. Harding, woolſtapler.

Mr. Bunney, of Ratby.

Lately, at Huggleſcote, Miſs E. Cooper, daughter of the late Mr. T. Cooper, of Wigſton Magna.

Mr. J. Hanbury, third ſon of the Rev. Mr. Hanbury, rector of Langton.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Miſs Thornley.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Pearſall, ſilkman, of London, to Miſs Mander.

At Wedneſbury, Mr. Reynolds, of London, to Miſs Taylor.

At Tettenhall, Mr. J. Walker, cabinet-maker, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs Shaw.

At Blithfield, Mr. C. Townſhend, to Miſs Kent, of Admarſtone.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. J. Stevenſon, ſon of W. Stevenſon, eſq. banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, London.

At Newcaſtle under Lyne, Mr. J. Caird.

At Walſall, aged 93, Mrs. Shepherd

Mrs. Eld, of Stonnall.

Mr. T. Fidgeon, ſen. of Wilnecote, near Tamworth.

At Cheadle, Mr. J. Child, attorney.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The conteſt at Coventry, which has been one of the moſt violent in the kingdom, finally cloſed in favour of Captain Barlow, and N. Jefferys, eſq. Mr. Bird, and Mr. Peter Moore were the popular, but unſucceſsful candidates.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, to Miſs Jenkins, both of Bedworth.—J. Heacock, eſq. late lieut. in the 28th regiment of light dragoons, to Mrs. Jenkins, widow, of Birmingham.—Mr. B. Whiſſell, builder, of Alceſter, to Miſs A. Sherrett, of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Baker Robinſon, carver and gilder, to Miſs P. Turner.—Mr. S. Creſhull, jun. to Miſs Collins.

At Coventry, Mr. T. Harris, to Miſs Dadley.—Mr. Ballard, to Mrs. Grey.—Mr. Mace, farrier, to Mrs. Brewer.—Mr. J. Lant, of Nelcort Hall, to Miſs Smith, of Berkeſwell Hill.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. A. Newton, button maker.—Mrs. Mathews, wife of Mr. E. Mathews, fiſhmonger.—Miſs Knight, an unaffectedly pious and good Chriſtian.—Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. F. Richards, ſoap-boiler.—Mrs. Lea, of the Shakeſpeare's-head public houſe.—Aged 78, Mr. B. Durradd, the elder.—Mrs. Lilley, wife of Mr. R. Lilley, jeweller; alſo, in his 19th year, Mr. J. Lilley, ſon of the above.—Mr. B. Meadows, waiter-maker.

At Warwick, Mrs. Tomes, wife of Mr. E. Tomes, attorney, of Southam.

At Coventry, Mr. Langham.—Mrs. Warner, late of the Bull's-head public houſe.

Mr. J. Pring, button-maker, of Aſton Road.

At Lord Dudley's Netherton Colliery, Mr. W. Leſter, engineer; a man of a reſpectable genius, and an uſeful and worthy member of ſociety. A few minutes previous to the unfortunate accident by which he loſt his own life, he had cautioned another perſon to avoid the danger which proved fatal to himſelf.

At Spring Hill, near Birmingham, aged 78, the Rev. J. Pratchett, rector of Holgate, Shropſhire.

SHROPSHIRE.

Abſtract of the State of the Priſon Charities, at Shrewſbury, for the Year, ending at Midſummer, 1802.

Donations.

	£.	s.	d.
1802, March 17, charity boxes	5	11	0½
1802, March 20, grand jury	1	6	6
	6	17	6½

Fifth

Fifth Year's Receipts and Disbursements.

Received.

Balance of the last year's account in the hands of the treasurer - -	46	13	7½
Subscriptions - - -	69	13	0
Donations - - -	1	6	6
Charity boxes - - -	5	11	0½
Subscriptions for 1799 -	0	15	6
Subscriptions for 1800 -	4	19	6
	128	19	2

Disbursed.

Rewards to industrious debtors	2	6	0
—— to debtors quitting prison - - - -	0	18	0
Milk for young children -	5	19	8
Rewards to industrious criminals - - - -	9	4	6
Rewards to ditto on quitting prison - - -	39	16	5
Printing and advertising the reports for Midsummer, 1800	3	8	0
Printing and advertising the reports for Midsummer, 1801	3	14	0
Books - - -	6	4	6
Balance in the treasurer's hands	33	1	1
Subscriptions in arrear for 1801	24	7	0
	128	19	2

Subscriptions in arrear 1798	3	8	0
Ditto, 1799 - -	3	13	0
Ditto 1800 - - -	5	14	6

The above very useful charitable fund, called the Prison Charities, was established for the following laudable and humane purposes:—"1. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement, to reward their industry and good behaviour while there, and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society; 2. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisons, and to furnish with cloaths and implements those who on quitting prison receive a certificate of good behaviour; and 3. To provide all those who are dismissed with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose."

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Appleton.—Mr. Bowdler, hair-dresser.—Mr. Rawlins, butcher and grazier.—Aged 94, Mrs. Humphries.—Mrs. Carswell, wife of Mr. Carswell, upholsterer.

At Ellesmere, Mr. T. Jackson, butcher and grazier.

Aged 80, Mr. J. Downes, of Preston, Brockhurst, near Wem.—Aged 83, Mr. Oakley, farmer, of Stapleton.—Mrs. Manley, of Frankwell.—Mr. Taylor, paper-maker of Longnor Mills.

At Wem, Mrs. Embrey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The contest for the election at Worcester terminated July 9. At the close of the poll the numbers were as follow:—For Mr. Robarts 854; Mr. Scott 486; Mr. Wigley 463. The latter gentleman had previously sent a letter to the sheriff declining to continue the poll.

A subscription has been lately opened at Worcester for raising a horse-towing path from the town of Bewdley to that city, a measure that will considerably facilitate the commercial concerns of the whole neighbourhood.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. J. Williams, of Bromsgrove, to Miss H. Hodson.

Mr. B. W. Smith, surgeon, of Tenbury, to Miss M. Good, of Boraston.—The Rev. T. H. Chamberlin, of Shenington, Gloucestershire, to Miss Snow, of Tidmington, in this county.

In London, E. Daniel, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Howe, relict of the Rev. J. How, late rector of Redmarley.

At Kidderminster, Mr. W. A. Evans, linen-draper, of the Strand, London, to Miss Evans.

At Worcester, Mr. B. Stokes, grocer, to Miss Malpas.—Mr. W. Stinson, potter, of Ravensitch, to Miss E. Thomings, of Cradley Mill, near Stourbridge.

Died] At Worcester, Mr. T. Giles, sword-bearer to the corporation.

In her twenty-fourth year, in consequence of the breaking of an abscess on her lungs, Miss E. Roberts.

Lately, on his passage from the East Indies to England, R. Belmore, esq. a gentleman well-known, and highly respected in the city of Worcester.

At Bewdley, aged 74, Mrs. Baugh, relict of the late Rev. E. Baugh, rector of Ribbesford.

At Stourbridge, aged 56, Mr. J. Hornblower.

At Cardiff, Mrs. T. Grove, widow, late of the paper-mills, at Whitebroke, Monmouthshire.

The account inserted last month, as copied from the Worcester papers, of the death of Mr. Brookholding, of Wick, appears to be not true.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It is intended to improve Windemarsh-street, in the city of Hereford, by widening the upper part thereof; according to a plan and estimate already made, a measure that has been long in contemplation, and the utility whereof is too obvious to need enlarging upon. A general subscription of the inhabitants has been already set on foot to encourage the undertaking, and country gentlemen and others, who visit the city, are invited to favour the subscription. The mayor and common-council have agreed to subscribe the sum of 100l. for the purpose.

Married

Mrried.] At Hereford, Mr. Betton, attorney, to Miſs M. A. Bird.

At Knighton, Radnorſhire, Mr. D. Jenkins, James, attorney, of Preſteign, to Miſs Kinſey.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Wathen, formerly a reſpectable tanner.—Mrs. Griffiths, of Pilſtone, near Monmouth.—MiſsGwynne, eldeſt daughter of S. H. F. Gwynne, eſq. of Glanbran park, Carmarthenſhire.

At Cantreſs, near Brecon, aged 59, the Rev. Howell Jones.

At Carmarthen, Mr. D. Lewis, ropemaker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The firſt ſtone of 23 houſes, to be built at Cirenceſter, by a tontine ſubſcription, was laid on the 2d of July, by John Pitt, Eſq. ſteward of the manor, attended by a number of other gentlemen. The laudable intention of the proprietors in erecting theſe buildings, is to accommodate thoſe perſons of either party, who may be deprived of their houſes in conſequence of a conſcientious diſcharge of their duty, in giving their votes for the repreſentation of that borough.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Hancock, watchmaker.—In her 23d year, Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. Charlton, grocer.—Mr. P. Jones, of Uſk.—Mrs. Duberly, of Monmouth.—Mr. Surgeon, mercer, of Newnham.—Mr. E. Roberts, of the King's Head Inn, Durſley.—Mrs. Sidney, of the Crown Inn, Newport.—Mr. A. Tayler, of Thornbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late anniverſary-meeting, at Oxford, of the Governors of the Ratcliffe Infirmary, &c. &c. the collection made at the church-doors, after the ſervice, amounted to the ſum of 127l. 16s.

Married.] At Sandford, Mr. Field, attorney, of Deddington, to Miſs French.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 89th year, Mrs. A. Jackſon, only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Rev. Dr. R. Jackſon, fellow of Magdalen College.—Mr. J. V. Williams, of Chriſt Church College. As he was bathing in the canal, near Thoup, he unfortunately got into deep water, and, being unable to ſwim, was drowned.

At the King's Arms Inn, on her return from Briſtol, Lady Cullen, relict of the late Lord Viſcount Cullen, of Ruſhton Hall, Northamptonſhire.

Mrs. Bullock, of Hampſtead Farm, Sonning.

At Brompton, near London, aged 27, of a rapid decline, Miſs S. Colſton, late of Filkins Hall, in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Bowis, to Miſs Wales.

At Lemington Priory, Mr. G. Commander, to Miſs M. Abbotts, daughter of Mr. W. Abbotts, founder of the Magneſia Baths at that place, now in high eſtimation for the cure of the ſcurvy, rheumatiſm and gout. The great inconvenience which thoſe who have been accuſtomed to viſit Lemington, have hitherto experienced, from want of ſuitable accommodations, is now, in a great meaſure, obviated, by Mr. Sinker, of that place, who, in addition to his houſe, has lately completed an extenſive range of elegant buildings, with convenient apartments, handſomely fitted up for viſitors.

Mr. Sharman, of Wold, to Miſs Lane, of Pitchley.

At St. Neots, Huntingdonſhire, the Rev. T. Morell, diſſenting-miniſter, in that place, to Miſs Suſanna Metcalfe, third daughter of the late James Metcalfe, eſq.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Clarke, miſtreſs of a boarding ſchool.

In his 33d year, Mr. R. Franklin, of a facetious and pleaſant character; he was, for ſome years, one of the managers of the Lincoln theatre.

Aged 30, Mr. G. Wilkinſon, ſon of the late Mr. Wilkinſon, upholſterer.—Aged 75, Mr. Hickman, of Cliffe-park.

At Whiſton, Mrs. L. Coles, wife of Mr. T. Coles, grazier.

At Towceſter, ſuddenly, aged 81, Mr. J. Herbert, ſadler; he has bequeathed the ſum of 100l. to the Northampton Infirmary; 100l to the Weſtminſter ditto; 50l. to the ſober poor of the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter; 40l. to the ſober poor of Towceſter; and 20l. to the ſober poor of each of the pariſhes of Potterſpury, Paulerſpury, Green's Norton, and Bliſworth.

At Margate, Mr. W. Marſhall, alderman of Northampton, and chief magiſtrate in 1782.

Mr. Earl, farmer and grazier of Dallington, near Northampton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ſcite of ground which has been lately marked out for the new college, to be erected at Cambridge, called Downing college, is near St. Andrew's-ſtreet; it is to be ſolely appropriated to the ſtudy of the law and phyſic. The money for the eſtabliſhment of this college was left by the late Sir James Downing.

Married.] At St. Neots, Mr. W. Emery, ſtationer, to Miſs A. Leonard, of Baldock.

In London, the Rev. J. Sheepſhanks, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Anderſon, of Cambridge.—Mr. W. Carpenter, quarter maſter in the late regiment of Cambridge light-dragoons, to Miſs A. Deane, of Weſt Wratting.

Died.] At Cambridge, at his daughter's houſe, aged 65, Mr. J. Fyſon, of Worlington, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk.

At Upwelling, iſle of Ely, Mr. T. Wiles, farmer and grazier.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Moſeley, of Newmarket. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Forndam, in Suffolk.

At

At Huntingdon, Mr. R. Slow.—In his 26th year, Mr. J. Rowe, jun. attorney.

The Rev. Mr. Turnough, vicar of Gamlinghay.—W. Geary, Esq. of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire.

At Wimblington, near March, after only three days illness, aged 28, Mr. R. Coleman. His death was unfortunately occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Abbots Repton, Hunts, after two days illness, of a scarlet fever and sore throat, the lady of the Rev. T. D. Trollope, rector of that parish.

NORFOLK.

The noble and independent spirit displayed by this county, during the late election, has excited the applause of the whole nation. The friends of liberty, by their union and unwearied exertions, succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in electing patriotic and independent candidates both for the city of Norwich, and the county of Norfolk. The triumph in Norwich was the more acceptable to the public, because it was obtained over Mr. Wyndham; a man whose violent politics are supposed to have had a fatal influence over the late cabinet, during the whole of the late disastrous war.

The numbers, at the close of the poll for the county, were, for

Mr. Coke -	4317
Sir Jacob Astley	3612
Col. Woodhouse	3517

When the poll for the election of the representatives was finally closed for the city of Norwich, the numbers appeared as follow:—For Mr. Fellowes 1515; Mr. Smith 1427; Mr. Windham 1339; and Mr. Frere 1318—The two former in course were declared duly elected.

At Mr. Coke's late annual sheep-shearing meeting, no less than 250 agriculturalists were present. Before the company separated, a subscription of 200 guineas being closed, for the discovery of a preservative for turneps, against the insect called THE FLY, (on condition that it proved satisfactory to the subscribers) the secret was declared; which is "to sow 2lb. of radish-seed on every acre of turnep-land, with the turneps, which, according to the declaration of the inventor, will so attract the fly, as to prevent its proving at all injurious to the turneps.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Reynolds, cabinet-maker, to Miss S. Buttifant.—Mr. Utting, attorney, at Mundham, to Miss Drake, of Wortwell.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 59, Mr. R. Osbourn, late of the Ferry-house.

At Yarmouth, in her 74th year, Mrs. A. Lane, widow, late of Bungay.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] Aged 43, Mr. G. King, of Rickinghall.

At Watton, advanced in age, Mrs. Barton, a single lady, formerly of Bury.

At Bungay, in his 77th year, the Rev. P. Routh, forty years rector of the consolidated parishes of St. Margaret's and St. Peter's, South Elmham, &c.

In his 75th year, J. Green, gentleman, of Little Saxham.

At North Repps Parsonage, aged 55, W. Ward, esq.

In London, in a fit of apoplexy, aged upwards of 90, Mr. Bearblock, for many years a confidential servant of the late Admiral Vernon, of Nacton, near Ipswich.

At Woodbridge, aged 27, Mrs. Garrett, of the Angel public-house.

At Bury St. Edmund's, about three weeks ago, the late Rev. Robert Edward Garnham. He was born at Bury St. Edmunds, May 1, 1753, and was the only surviving child of the Rev. Robert Garnham, many years master of the free grammar school at Bury, and rector of Nowton and Hargrave, in Suffolk*. His mother was Mary, daughter of Mr. Benton, and sister of the late Edward Benton, esq. secondary in the court of King's-bench. Mr. Garnham received his school-education under the tuition of his father, who justly supported a considerable reputation for classical learning. He was removed from Bury school, and admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1770, and the following year was elected scholar. In 1774, he was admitted to his degree of B.A. which he obtained with credit to his college and himself; and was elected fellow in 1775, and proceeded M.A. in 1777. In 1793, he was elected college-preacher, and, in November, 1797, was advanced into the seniority. He was ordained deacon March 3, 1776, in Park-street, Chapel, Westminster, by Dr. Philip Young, then Bishop of Norwich; and afterwards entered on the curacies of Nowton and Great Welnatham, in the neighbourhood of Bury. On June 15, 1777, he was ordained priest in Trinity College Chapel, by Dr. Hinchliffe, then Bishop of Peterborough and Master of the College. But, in the course of his studying the Scriptures, he was led to distinguish between the revealed word of God, and the accumulated and heterogeneous doctrines and commandments of men. He seriously considered and weighed the respect which was severally due to divine and human authority; and the unqualified assent which every official repetition of the public service of the church not only implied, but was understood to express. It was not, however, till after the coolest deliberation, and most entire conviction, that he determined never

* He was formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. 1737 and M.A. 1747. After having retired some years from his school, he died at Bury, November 8, 1798, aged 82. His widow survived him little more than twelve months, dying at Bury, Dec. 6, 1799, aged 79. They were buried in the chancel of the parish church of Nowton.

to repeat his ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles for any preferment which he might become entitled to from the college patronage, or which might be offered to him from any other quarter. Agreeably to and conſiſtently with this ſtate of mind, he reſigned, at Midſummer, 1789, the curacies in which he was then engaged, and reſolved thenceforward to decline officiating in the miniſtry. Mr. Garnham's health was never robuſt, and during the laſt five or ſix years of his life ſuffered much from ſickneſs, which prevented his reſiding at Cambridge after the death of his father, in 1798, and indiſpoſed and diſqualified him from purſuing his former application to his ſtudies. His indiſpoſition and infirmities continued to increaſe, and, in the ſummer of 1801, he evidently appeared to be much broken. He was long ſenſible of his generally declining health; and ſo lately as the fourth of May, a few weeks before his death, he expreſſed this ſentiment in a private letter to the writer of this ſhort memoir —"I ſhall never again (ſaid he) be able to read through an octavo volume; and I have ſeveral times the laſt winter ſeriouſly thought my death was not far diſtant. Perhaps, if the enſuing ſummer be a favourable one, I may rally a little; if not, I ſhall deſpair, and expect to depart, without either feeling or occaſioning a prodigious quantity of regret." For ſome ſhort time he had complained of an aſthma, and on the Saturday preceding his death, was attacked with an inflammation on the lungs and breaſt. He continued till the morning of the following Thurſday, June 24, 1802, when he departed this life, in the 50th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of Nowton church, on Tueſday, the 29th, with all the privacy conſiſtent with cuſtomary decency, which he enjoined his executors to obſerve. Mr. Garnham was well qualified, from his ſtore of general learning, and from his excellent judgment, to have ſhone in the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſociety; but his natural temper diſpoſed him to retirement from the buſy hum of men. He was, therefore, generally reſerved in mixed and numerous companies; but he greatly enjoyed the ſocial intercourſe of rational and liberal minds. With his ſelect and confidential friends, he was unreſtrained in his communications: nor was he leſs confidential in any truſt repoſed in him, than he was devoted to ſupport every profeſſion of friendſhip. His attainments, taſte, and ſucceſs in biblical criticiſm, and generally in claſſical literature, as alſo his acumen in theological controverſy may be ſatisfactorily aſcertained by a reference to his writings. Theſe were indeed anonymous; but the means of acceſs to them will be made eaſy by the ſubjoined Catalogue; and, if an ardour for truth, acuteneſs of diſcernment, ſoundneſs of judgment, and clearneſs of reaſoning—if freedom of inquiry, conducted with an happy mixture of wit and argument, where the ſubject or occaſion admitted, can recommend theological literature, his writings will be read and reſpected wherever they are known. His private correſpondence was peculiarly marked by accurate obſervations on the ſigns of the times, and happy delineations of characters which have variouſly figured in his day, and whoſe movements came within his own knowledge, or were of unqueſtioned public notoriety.

Catalogue of his Writings.—1. Examination of Mr. Harriſon's Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, before the Lord Mayor, on May 25, 1788—1789.—2. Letter to the Right Rev. the Biſhop of Norwich (Dr. Bagot), requeſting him to name the Prelate to whom he referred as "contending ſtrenuouſly for the general excellence of our preſent authoriſed tranſlation of the Bible," 1789.—3. Letter to the Right Rev. the Biſhop of Cheſter (Dr. Cleaver), on the Subject of two Sermons addreſſed by him to the clergy of his dioceſe; comprehending alſo a Vindication of the late Biſhop Hoadly, 1790.—4. Review of Dr. Hay's Sermon, intitled "Thoughts on the Athanaſian Creed," preached April 12, 1790, at the Viſitation of the Archdeacon of Bucks, 1790.—5. Outline of a Commentary on Revelations xi. 1—14, 1794.—6. A Sermon preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, on Thurſday, Dec. 19, 1793, the Day appointed for the Commemoration of the Benefactors to that Society, 1794.—Papers in *Commentaries and Eſſays*, ſigned SYNERGUS: 1. Vol. I. No. 2, p. 94—111, 1784.—2. Vol. I. No. 5, p. 467—509, 1786.—3. Vol. II. No. 1, p. 1—8, 1787.—4. Vol. II. No. 3, p. 123—252, 1790.—5. Vol. II. No. 4, p 253—267, 1799.—6. Vol. II. No. 4, p. 268—278, 1796.—7. Vol. II. No. 4, p. 279—312, 1796.—*Papers in the Theological Repoſitory.*—1. Vol. V. No. 1, p. 38—56, 1785, ſigned ERENETES.—2. Vol. V. No. 2, p. 273—288, 1786, ditto.—3. Vol. VI. No. 1, p. 60—78, 1787, ditto.—4. Vol. VI. No. 2, p. 135—174, 1787, ſigned IDIOTA.—5. Vol. VI. No. 3, p. 244—284, 1787, ditto.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Rutkin, ſurgeon, of Peaſen-hall, to Miſs Riſt, of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. Jackſon, ſurgeon, of London, to Miſs S. Wyatt, of Eaſtwood, near Rochford.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Ruffle, taylor and draper, to Miſs S. Clay.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Towndrow, ſen. painter and glazier.—Miſs M. Hunſdon.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Pitt, of the Caſtle Inn.

At Leigh, Mr. Pettiken, farmer.

Aged 78, Mr. S. Lozell, of Bradwell.—Miſs S. Shuttleworth, of Burnham.—Aged 79, Miſs Looſey, of Springfield.

At Great Baddow, aged 87, Mr. E. Harvey, blackſmith; he had reſided in the pariſh upwards of 50 years, with the character of an honeſt man.

At

At Malden, aged 98, Mr. T. Seabrooke, a reſpectable inhabitant.

At Sible Hedingham, in an advanced age, Miſs Long.

KENT.

The men of Kent have maintained their ancient renown during the late election. Their patriotiſm was unbounded; and, after an arduous conteſt, in which all the influence of the ſervants of the crown, and of *the paſſive-obedience party*, was violently exerted, the people were victorious. Their favourite Whig candidate was placed at the head of the poll, and the pliant partiſan of the late adminiſtration remained at its foot.

The numbers were, for

Mr. Honeywood	4763
Sir W. Geary	4085
Sir E. Knatchbull	3933

This county has diſtinguiſhed itſelf in an uncommon manner, during the late elections; Queenborough, Rocheſter, and Hyde, elected ſix, and Canterbury one Member; without a ſingle houſe being opened for treating. Maidſtone and Dover triumphed over all the influence of Government, and returned their favourite candidates, not a guinea being expended for a ſingle vote.

Mrs. Baker, the reſpectable proprietor of all the principal theatres in this county, has lately erected a theatre, (juſtly conſidered as very compleat for a provincial one), at Tunbridge Wells; which place is at preſent very rapidly improving, in the number and elegance of its buildings. The baths are in a great ſtate of forwardneſs, but will not be fit for uſe till next ſeaſon.

Married.] Mr. Booth, ironmonger, of London, to Miſs Gibbons, of Sittingbourn.

At Rocheſter, Capt. Morgan, of the army, to Miſs Gibbons.

J. Fleming, gent. of Ramſgate, to Mrs. E. Claris, of Canterbury.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 52, Mrs. F. Delafaye.—In an advanced age, Mr. R. Turner.

At Maidſtone, in his 48th year, Mr. T. Taylor.—Mrs. Alexander.—Mr. J. Bailey, ſen. hairdreſſer.

At Tunbridge, Mr. W. Haiſelden, hairdreſſer.

SUSSEX.

At the late anniverſary meeting of the Suſſex prize ſheep-ſhearing ſociety, (which took place at Preſton, June 22d.) the ſhearers in general diſplayed great ſkill and ability in this rural but very uſeful ſpecies of handy-work competition: the prizes however, were all obtained by the ſnap-ſhears, which are now allowed by the beſt judges, to have the decided preference.

A ſtatue of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, by Roſſi, ſeven feet high, on a pedeſtal eleven feet high, has been lately placed in the front of the new buildings called the Royal Creſcent, at Brighton. The Prince is repreſented as dreſſed in his regimental uniform, with his arm extended towards the ſea. The likeneſs is thought to be very ſtriking.

A turnpike road is now making to ſhorten the diſtance, and avoid the aſcent of Steyning Hill, in the route from London to Worthing, in this county.

Married.] Mr. T. Fuller, jun. of Eaſt Bourne, to Miſs Hoad, of Ickelſham, near Rye.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Hicks, mother of the late Mr. J. Hicks, of the Old Ship tavern.—Mrs. Clifford, a reſpectable miſtreſs of a boarding ſchool.

Mrs. S. Budd, of the Maidenhead inn, Uckfield.—Mr. Hall, a reſpectable horſe dealer, of Beeding.

At Steyning, Mrs. Comber.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married] At Southampton, Mr. Watſon, linen-draper, of London, to Miſs Beare, of the poſt-office.

J. Fullagar, eſq. of Newport, Iſle of Wight, to Miſs H. Scales, of Stoke Newington, Surrey.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Lomer, wife of Mr. Lomer, grocer.

At the Croſs Guns, public houſe, Mr. R. Martell; he had unfortunately contracted a cold, by ſleeping in his booth, at Chapel Fair, which occaſioned his death.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] At Kingſton Liſle, B. Morland, eſq. of Abingdon, to Miſs Thornhill.

Mr. H. Burden, jun. of Abingdon, to Miſs Jukes, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

At Bradfield, Mr. F. Kidgell, to Miſs Shilton.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Sturdy.—Miſs Walſham, formerly of March, in Cambridgeſhire.

At Newbury, the Rev. C. Vincent.

At Appleton, W. J. Brickenden, D. D. rector, &c.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In Briſtol, an oppoſition altogether unexpected ſtarted up on the day of election, which was crowned with the wiſhed for ſucceſs. Againſt Sir Morton Eden, in the miniſterial intereſt, appeared Mr. Evan Bailie, a moſt reſpectable merchant, in the patriotic intereſt. On his nomination on the huſtings, he, together with Mr. Bragge, was unanimouſly elected, there being no poll demanded.

Married] At Briſtol, Mr. S. Richards, merchant, to Miſs S. Tanner.

W. Clements, eſq. of the navy, and agent of the tranſport office, to Miſs S. Cleeve, of Silverton.—Mr. M. Long, of Bath, to Miſs A. Edwards, of Whitcombe.

Died.] At Briſtol, at her lodgings, Mrs. French, widow of the late Capt. N. French, of the Somerſet fencibles.—Capt. Benjamin Cook, many years commander of a veſſel employed on the Southern whale fiſhery.—Mr. R. Roſſer, formerly printer of the Briſtol Mercury.

At Bath, Mr. M. Bretton, jeweller; he had retired to bed in apparently perfect health, and was found dead the next morning.

In his 69th year, Sir R. Sutton, bart. of Norwood-park, Nottinghamſhire.—Mr. J. Stafford, upholder.

At Taunton, aged 17, Mr. G. Crabbe, ſon of the Rev. Z. Crabbe, formerly of Royſton, Hertfordſhire.

At Mells-park, the lady of T. Horner, eſq. a lady much reſpected by the whole neighbourhood, to whom her loſs will be a ſevere affliction. She was a conſtant benefactreſs to the indigent poor, the heart-felt expreſſion of one of whom, on this occaſion, may be uſed here with great propriety; "A better woman never came into, nor purer Chriſtian ever went out of, the world."

DORSETSHIRE.

Some conſiderable improvements have taken place at Weymouth ſince laſt ſeaſon. The Eſplanade is now almoſt finiſhed; it extends nearly a mile in length, viz. from the turnpike ſituated at the entrance into the town, from the Dorcheſter road, down to the quay. The architectural deſigns are conſidered as very beautiful. The king has ſubſcribed, in the whole, the ſum of 400l. for the completion of the undertaking.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, ſuddenly, while ſealing a letter, J. Chafie, eſq.—At an advanced age, Miſs Willis.

At Wareham, of a decline, in his 18th year, Mr. J. O. Bartlett, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Bartlett, attorney.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Biſhop's Lidyard, Mr. Harris, of Stoke St. Mary, to Miſs Allercott.—Alſo Mr. Hill, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Wiveliſcombe, to Miſs Winter.

At Falmouth, J. Bull, eſq. attorney, to Miſs H. Tippet, daughter of Mr. J. Tippet, attorney.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. Bellamy, coal merchant.

T. Purlby, eſq. of Stonehall, near Plymouth.—Miſs Wood, of Milbourn-ſtreet.—Mr. King, ſchool-maſter, of Starcroſs; returning home from Exeter, he unfortunately fell into the river Exe, and was drowned.

SCOTLAND.

The revenue of the poſt-office in North Britain for the year ending the fifth of April, 1802, amounts to the ſum of 85791l. 11s. 3d. This is a convincing proof of the ſurpriſing increaſe of trade and manufactures in that part of the united kingdom; for it is ſtated as a fact, that in the year 1728, the London poſt arrived on a certain day, at Edinburgh, with only one ſixpenny London letter, and that was addreſſed to the Poſt-maſter-general on office buſineſs. The arrival of the poſt was then only once a fortnight; now it is regularly ſix times a week.

IRELAND.

Died.] In Dublin, of the complicated miſeries of diſeaſe and poverty, Henry Lucas, M. A. and ſon of Charles Lucas, eſq. formerly repreſentative for that city, in Parliament. The fate of this unhappy man may ſerve as a melancholy warning to thoſe who put their truſt in popular affection: Had Dr. Lucas, who was a man of ſterling ability, applied himſelf to the active purſuit of his profeſſion, he might have raiſed an ample fortune to his family; but he became the leader of a party in politics, and left that family to periſh. It is too true that the unhappy gentleman, whoſe death we now record, has for many years been ſuſtained chiefly by thoſe who had been hoſtile to his father's politics, and that half the ſum which is at this moment wantonly waſted in decorations of the ſtatue of Dr. Lucas, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, would have ſaved his ſon from periſhing from want.

At Anner Mills, near Clonmell, Ireland, July 23, Elizabeth Pim, aged 52, a miniſter amongſt the Society of Friends.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On his paſſage home from Trinidad, for the recovery of his health, Captain George Lewis, of the corps of Royal Engineers, aged 32. Having been ill for ſome months paſt, with the diſorder of the climate, a Medical Board was held, which adviſed an immediate return to England as the only hope of his recovery. He embarked on board the Lord Nelſon, Captain Hayes, the ninth of March laſt. For the firſt week he appeared better, ſtruggling againſt his diſorder with fortitude, in the hope of meeting his children and family; but afterwards grew worſe; and at length expired, on the 29th day following. He was the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the late Colonel George Lewis, of the royal regiment of artillery, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his activity and ſervices during the ſiege of Gibraltar, when the artillery under his command deſtroyed the combined floating batteries of France and Spain, on the memorable thirteenth of September, 1782. He married Jane, ſecond daughter of the late William Deacon, eſq. of Portſmouth; ſhe died at the Cape of Good Hope, on the third of April, 1797, by whom he has left two infant ſons. Every excellent quality of the heart, a liberal and cultivated mind, joined to the moſt benevolent and ſocial diſpoſition, ſhone moſt conſpicuouſly in him. His now orphan children have to lament the tendereſt of fathers, his afflicted mother and family ſuſtain an irreparable loſs in the beſt of ſons and brothers; and thoſe endearing qualities which procured him through life the eſteem and regard of all who knew him, now contribute to excite a general ſorrow for his premature death.

On the 2d of October, 1801, after a long and painful illneſs, at Brunſwick, A.F. Count von Veltheim, whoſe mineralogical writings ſhew him to have been a man who thought for himſelf,

himſelf, and who in his reſearches, with a mind unſhackled by traditionary ſyſtems or the authority of the ſchools, endeavoured to pave a new way for himſelf. And indeed, in the execution of his office, Hanoverian Superintendant of the Mines in the Harz, he had many opportunities of obſerving nature in her grand laboratory. In a diſſertation *on the Formation of Baſaltes*, publiſhed at Brunſwick, in 1789, he firſt declared his ſentiments in favour of thoſe who maintain that baſaltes are formed within the craters of volcanoes; and in the famous controverſy whether that mineral owes it origin to fire or water, he reſolutely defended the ſyſtem of the Volcaniſts againſt the Neptuniſts; and if in the courſe of the conteſt, he was ſome times vanquiſhed, he oftener came off victorious. The obſervation, even, urged by Giſeni againſt its Volcanic origin, that the whole of the interior of Mount Ætna conſiſts of baſaltes, was in an ingenious manner explained by Veltheim ſo as to favour his own ſyſtem. Veltheim, however, did not fight only with weapons of ſcience, which were the more at his command, as with his mineralogical knowledge, he united an intimate acquaintance with the claſſical authors of antiquity, and poſſeſſed a choice collection of the principal writers of every nation, which were not placed on the ſhelves of his library for ſhew only:—he likewiſe employed the ſting of his ever-ready and often ſeverely-wounding wit; eſpecially in his controverſial work "On Meſſrs. Werner and Karſten's Reforms in Mineralogy."—With much better effect, he afterwards applied his great knowledge of natural hiſtory, to the ſolution of archæalogical and antiquarian queſtions; and he always placed the object, of which he treated, if not in the moſt proper, at leaſt in the moſt ſtriking, point of view. In 1791, he publiſhed a treatiſe in which he declared it to be his opinion, that the murrhine vaſes of the ancients were made of Chineſe ſteatite; and in the ſame year he explained the figures on the Barberini, or Portland Vaſe, which he had ſeen when Sir William Hamilton paſſed through Germany. According to the Count's manner of explaining them, they repreſent the ſtory of Alceſté, whom Hercules is bringing back from the infernal regions. The treatiſes on Memnon's Statue, the Smaragel of Nero, and the Art of Making Glaſs, as practiſed among the antients, (1794,) as likewiſe that which appeared at a later period relative to the native country of the large onyxes of the ancients, contain a ſeries of moſt intereſting combinations and conjectures; where, however, the reader is frequently rather forced to admire the wit and great erudition of the author, than convinced of the truth of the opinions advanced by him. This is, in particular, the caſe with reſpect to his laſt publication, (in 1799) concerning "Gold-digging Ants, and the Griffins of the Ancients." Being a member of the principal literary ſocieties of Europe, he carried on an extenſive epiſtolary correſpondence with the naturaliſts and antiquarians of every country, not for parade's ſake, but for the purpoſe of inſtructing himſelf, and enriching his valuable collection of natural curioſities. His country-ſeat, Harbke, thus became a true temple of nature and art, of which he himſelf was the chief prieſt. For here, ſurrounded with beautiful gardens and plantations of exotic trees, whole groves of which, eſpecially of American trees, as for inſtance, of the Tulip trees, grew in his park; and, cheered by the frequent viſits of his literary friends from the Univerſity of Helmſtadt, and other parts of Germany, he paſſed the latter years of his life, after he had reſigned his office of Superintendant of the Mines, in learned eaſe, and in the performance of various duties which he had impoſed upon himſelf. A determined opponent of the French Revolution, he publiſhed ſeveral anonymous pamphlets, written with too much acrimony againſt ſome of its Brunſwick defenders, eſpecially againſt Campe, the celebrated pedagogical writer, who has accumulated by the ſale of his works more than 50,000 dollars. He approved of, and praiſed, however, the pacific meaſures adopted by his king, being of opinion, that the only effectual means to prevent the miſchiefs ariſing from revolutionary vertigo, is to enlighten and diminiſh the burthens of the lower orders of ſociety. Towards this deſirable end he contributed, as far as lay in his power, by introducing ſeveral ſalutary regulations and reforms in his own eſtates, a few years before his death. Almoſt at the ſame time, the Univerſity of Helmſtadt conferred upon him a doctor's diploma, and the King of Pruſſia the title of Count. The Univerſity of Helmſtadt loſt in him a moſt learned and hoſpitable neighbour, the wide circle of his friends a moſt obliging adviſer and patron of laudable undertakings, and Germany one of her moſt noble-minded worthies—*inſolitum equeſtris ordinis exemplum*, as without flattery he was called in the doctor's-diploma of the Univerſity of Helmſtadt. Many of his ſmaller pieces being out of print, he, in 1800, gratified the wiſh of the public, by publiſhing a collection of them with many additions and corrections in two volumes, with the following title: *Des Grafen v. Veltheim's Sammlung einiger Aufsätze hiſtoriſchen, antiquariſchen, und mineralogiſchen Inhalts.* Although for ſome weeks previous to his death, he was almoſt deprived of the power of utterance, and had to contend with a moſt painful diſorder, a cancerous ulcer in his neck, yet he retained the powers of his mind to the laſt, and a moſt lively intereſt in politics and literature. He loved his friends, and he hated his enemies, from his whole heart. But then he always promoted what he thought a good cauſe, and ſought and eſteemed truth, wherever he found it. Of his treatiſe on the Portland Vaſe, a maſterly French tranſlation, *(Conjectures ſur l'Urne de Barberini, par A. Fa Comte de Veltheim, trad. de l'Allemand)* has been publiſhed by his friend M. von der Vivere, with valuable additions by the Tranſlator.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

NOTHING of general concern is, at preſent, more a ſubject of thought and diſcourſe with men in trade, than a COMMERCIAL TREATY between Great Britain and France. As it is poſſible for two manufacturers living in a near neighbourhood, to thwart each other exceedingly in their reſpective buſineſſes; without mutually breaking the King's peace, or failing in the civilities of perſonal intercourſe; ſo, two nations, like the people of Great Britain, and thoſe of France, may, indeed, remain politically at peace, while they ſhall reciprocally avoid as much as poſſible, the intercourſe with each other of buying and ſelling.

A TREATY of COMMERCE is one, in which the contracting nations agree to ſell to one another, and to buy from one another, as much as they can, in any manner conſiſtent with their reſpective intereſts; and in which they mutually declare the conditions on which they are willing to buy from one another, and ſell to one another, as believing that upon theſe, this traffic may be carried on, without diſadvantage to either.

If there be little induſtry, and no great variety and abundance of natural productions in any two countries; or, if they be remote from one another, and have no neceſſary occaſions of frequent correſpondence between their reſpective inhabitants, the conditions of their trade, being, in this caſe, not neceſſarily numerous nor complex, may be, with ſufficient eaſe, included in a general treaty of amity.

But nothing can be more ſtrikingly obvious, than that the natural relations of vicinity, thoſe ariſing from the internal circumſtances of the two countries, and thoſe of trade and intercourſe, neceſſarily ſpringing out of the two former claſſes of relations, have not been aſcertained, adjuſted, and fixed, in the manner the moſt beneficial, reciprocally, to French and Britiſh commerce, by the conditions of the Treaty which has lately cloſed the war between the two nations. Nothing can be more clear than that the relative circumſtances of France and Britain, in reſpect of trade, are of that nature which demands the arrangements of a Treaty of Commerce. They are not two poor countries—they are not diſtant from each other—they are not without the utmoſt occaſion for conſtant intercourſe between their people—they cannot, as rival governments, mutually embarraſs this intercourſe, and obſtruct it as much as poſſible, without doing each very great miſchief to itſelf.

France, in her preſent circumſtances, would be infinitely a gainer by an immediate TREATY of COMMERCE with Britain. She wants commercial capital, and that capital is, by no other means, to be ſo ſoon acquired as by drawing goods from Britain on credit, and by giving full ſcope to whatever might encourage Britiſh merchants to throw their capital freely into the trade with France. She wants to gain the ſkill of our artizans, the perfection of our machinery, and the advantage of our beſt modes of tranſacting commercial and manufacturing buſineſs: but theſe would be quickly and yet imperceptibly acquired, if the trading intercourſe between France and Britain were made, by a treaty, as convenient as poſſible, while, to throw obſtacles in the way of that intercourſe, is, in fact, to take the moſt effectual means of excluding all Britiſh improvements from France. France muſt ever find the grandeur, the proſperity, the true opulence of her peaceful induſtry, in the culture of her interior territories, and in the improvement of thoſe arts which are the moſt immediately and expreſsly connected with that culture: but theſe cannot be duly advanced, if the Government ſhall thwart them, in order rather to turn the moveable capital of the nation into a commercial and colonial competition, of which the primary object ſhall be to hurt the trade of Britain. Certain it is that France never knew a period of her trade more flouriſhing than that which paſſed under the benefit of the former Commercial Treaty between the two countries.

Britain muſt alſo ſuffer exceedingly by the continuance, as to trade, of a ſtate of negative indirect hoſtility between this country and France. But after flouriſhing without commercial intercourſe with France during the war, Britiſh trade cannot be ruined by any reſtrictions which French jealouſy may ſet againſt it in time of peace.

Such is the common voice and feeling of the whole trading world, in both France and Britain, in regard to a Treaty of Commerce. Honeſt and intelligent merchants really concerned in the commercial proſperity of the two countries, liſten with contempt and indignation to the fooliſh pretence, that trade will thrive better without a Commercial Treaty than under a prudent and equitable one. And it is, at preſent, the general opinion, that common ſenſe of reciprocal intereſt will prevail over the prejudices of national jealouſy, and the wild ſchemes of projectors, and will ſpeedily produce the deſired arrangements in matters of trade between the two governments.

In the mean time, the French Government zealouſly encourages every project promiſing to raiſe the French trade to a ſucceſsful competition with that of Britain. The French enjoy at Gothenburgh, in Sweden, the advantages of a free-port: and it is projected in France, to acquire, by means of this, and of Antwerp, all the principal benefits of the trade from the middle ports of Europe to the Baltic. They have formed the idea that an Eaſt India Company, having one commercial-houſe at the Iſle of France and another at Marſeilles; and being without privileges or territorial power, might, by leaving to the people of India, and the inhabitants of the Iſle of France, the care of bringing India goods to that, as a common emporium, and by there making its purchaſes for the markets of Europe, thus drive a more profitable trade in the importation of Oriental commodities than has been ever

yet

yet carried on by any Company, French, Dutch, or Britiſh. And an Eaſt India Company to trade on this plan, is, as it ſhould ſeem, about to commence its enterprizes with a fair proſpect of ſucceſs. The ſilk-manufactures of Lyons formerly employed, in one way and another, ſcarce fewer than 60,000 hands. Even in 1788, they had begun to decline; and every means for their revival was fruſtrated by the progreſs of the Revolution. They are now in a very low ſtate, and the taſte in dreſs has changed to ſuch a degree, that it is not expected that the manufactures, eſpecially of velvets, ſhould ever more riſe to its former proſperity. But no means are neglected which preſent any hope of giving new activity to the induſtry of the Lyoneſe. The Levant-trade has been always a grand ſource of wealth to France. For its proſecution the French enjoy great natural and local advantages. They turn themſelves moſt ſtrenuouſly to its preſent improvement, with the hope of gaining in its markets the aſcendancy over the Britiſh, the Germans, and the Italians, who have been hitherto their principal rivals in it. The fiſheries, and in particular the cod-fiſhery, is another branch of trade on which attention is now ſtrongly bent in France. In regard to the colonial-trade, France cannot, for the preſent year, do much, but ſome regulations have very lately been adopted in regard to the prohibition of the import of colonial produce into France by foreigners, of which the intention muſt be, to keep the market free and unſupplied till the traders of France ſhall themſelves be able to fill it. By theſe regulations, brown ſugar, from other colonies than thoſe of France, is to pay for every 105lb. a duty of 22 livres 50 cents before it can be expoſed to ſale in France; clayed ſugar pays for the ſame weight, a duty of 37 liv. 50 c.; coffee, 37 liv. 50 c.; cocoa, 37 liv. 50 c.; refined ſugar, 50 liv.; indigo, 7 liv. 50 c.; cotton, 1 liv. 50 c.; caſſia, 4 liv. 50 c.; ginger, 4 liv. 50 c.; tortoiſe-ſhell, 22 liv. 50 c.; dry hides, 7 liv. 50 c. per ſkin; liquors, 1 liv. 50 c. for the *litre*, which is almoſt of the ſame capacity as the Scottiſh *choppin*-bottle, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ pints of Engliſh wine-meaſure.

It is, conſequently, believed, that the prices of ſugar cannot ſpeedily riſe in the Engliſh markets to any conſiderable height above their preſent rate.

Cottons ſtill continue low. The home-conſumption and our exportation to our colonies, and to thoſe emporea on the Continent which are open to us, furniſh orders which enable the manufacturers to keep their workmen. But they cannot enlarge in numbers. Nor are new erections of any magnitude, now confidently attempted.

Rum, partly by the importation of brandy from the Continent, and partly in conſequence of new arrivals from the Weſt Indies, is now much cheaper than it was two months ſince. Weſt India produce in general is low in price: but though it may not greatly riſe, neither can it fall much lower, as the ſeaſon advances; ſince the produce of Surinam and the Dutch poſſeſſions has not been plentiful during the laſt year, and the French Weſt India colonies have been ruined for the ſeaſon by the war.

Lead advances in price. Iron does not fall. Copper, too, is juſt as dear now as it was two months ſince. The ſame is the caſe with tin. That very large portion of Britiſh capital, therefore, which is embarked in the working of our copper, tin, iron, and lead-mines, continues to be as profitably employed during the peace as it was in the time of war. The ſame is neceſſarily the caſe of all our arts employed in the manufacture of thoſe metals. Our manufacturers of utenſils and ornaments of ſteel and copper had conſiderably injured the reputation of their country for theſe commodities, by various impoſing tricks, which have been detected, are for the greater part diſcontinued, and are now more than ever to be guarded againſt, if we deſire to triumph over that rivalry which France, with ſo much ambition, excites againſt us.

Our glaſs-works and potteries are now in full activity, and the demands for their productions are, from almoſt all parts of the world, very large.

The trade to the coaſt of Africa is enlivened. An increaſed importation of African labourers to the Weſt Indies becomes obviouſly neceſſary, in conſequence of the troubles which have lately diminiſhed the number of the working Negroes of thoſe iſles. Liverpool will, of courſe, be a gainer. Beſides, throughout all Africa, the ſteel and tin, the copper wares, the coarſe linens and cottons, and even the woollens of Britain, have come ſo much into uſe, that the conſumption of them cannot but continually increaſe.

The Eaſt India Company will put on ſale, on Wedneſday, Aug. 11, 300,000 lb. of cinnamon, 50,000 lb. of nutmegs, 131 lb. of oil of nutmegs, 239 lb. of diſtilled oil of nutmegs, 31b. 5oz. ditto of mace, 3 cheſts of cloves, 2 cheſts of nutmegs, and 375 cheſts of indigo.

The prices of ſtocks have, from various temporary cauſes of no ill omen, lately fallen ſomewhat in price. The 3 per cent. Conſols. were on Monday, July 26, at $71\frac{3}{4}$.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE conſtant heavy rains during the latter part of the preſent month, though they have greatly contributed to the filling of the grain-crops, have, at the ſame time, been injurious in ſome of the more forward diſtricts, in beating down and lodging them. From the

the grain being ſo late in ripening, it is, however, probable, that much leſs harm will be done in this way than may be apprehended. The crops are, in general, unuſually full; and if fine weather takes place, ſo as to ripen them properly, there can be little doubt of their proving abundant and productive.

The prices of grain ſtill keep rather high, and barley is on the advance.

Average price of corn for England and Wales, to the week ending July 17.—Wheat, 67s. 1d.; rye, 41s. 5d.; barley, 30s. 4d.; oats, 19s. 10d.; beans, 34s. 4d.; peaſe, 36s. 10d.

The early crops of potatoes in general turn out well, and the late ones appear to be promiſing.

Turnips and late beans have come forward rapidly ſince the ſetting in of the late rains, but the latter have ſuffered much from the black fly in many ſituations.

The wetneſs of the ſeaſon has prevented the hay from being got in ſo quickly as is generally the caſe; the greater part in many places being ſtill to be made. This delay has, however, contributed to render the crops more abundant than we had reaſon to expect in our laſt. In many caſes it has alſo been carried in, but in indifferent condition, and in ſome, perhaps, nearly ſpoiled. The price of *old hay*, as may be ſuppoſed, is conſiderably on the advance.

Prices of hay and ſtraw July 24.—St. James's, hay, 5l. to 8l.; ſtraw, 2l. 14s. to 2l. 18s.—Whitechapel, hay, 5l. to 7l. 7s.; clover, 7l. to 8l. 8s.; ſtraw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 6s.

In the more early hay diſtricts, the late falls of rain have brought forward the *after-groſs* in ſo extraordinary a manner, that it is probable there may yet be good ſecond crops.

Effects of the ſame kind have likewiſe been produced on the paſture-lands, by which the ſeed of cattle is become more abundant. The prices of both lean and fat ſtock is, however, ſtill unuſually high.

Smithfield-market, July 26.—Beef, 4s. to 5s. 6d; mutton, 4s. 8. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 9d. to 6s.; pork, 5s. to 6s.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Newgate and Leadenhall, beef, 4s. to 5s.; mutton, 4s. 1d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.

In the cyder-diſtricts, it is but in very few inſtances that there is the appearance of any thing like a crop.

Hops are in general a promiſing crop.

Straw is dear, as is uſually the caſe at this ſeaſon.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, 1802, incluſive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 29.96. July 24, Wind S. W.
Loweſt 29.20. July 1, W. S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 4 tenths of an inch. { In the morning of the 3d inſt. the mercury was at 29.30, and on the 4th, at the ſame hour it had riſen to 29.70.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 74° June 26 and 27, Wind S.W.
Loweſt 45° July 12. Wind N. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th inſt. the thermometer ſtood at 55, or temperate, at the ſame hour on the next day it was no higher than 45°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5.882 inches in depth.

There have been no great nor ſudden changes in the ſtate of the atmoſphere ſince our laſt report; it has in general been a cold, rainy, and, for the ſeaſon, a comfortleſs month. During the whole, the thermometer has been but ſix days ſo high as 70°; and in ſeveral others it has never been higher than 60°, a circumſtance ſaid to be almoſt unexampled in July. Severe white froſts in the nights have checked the progreſs of vegetation in the gardens, and in the days, frequent and heavy rains have kept back the hay-harveſt.

In the neighbourhood of the metropolis there have been no very remarkable ſtorms, ſuch as was witneſſed on the 30th of June in the laſt year, but in various parts, at the diſtance of 30 or 40 miles from it, tremendous rains, accompanied with much and large hail-ſtones have been experienced.

The wind during the month has been briſk, approaching, in general, to ſtormy, and, according to the account given by our *aëronauts*, when it has not appeared very briſk at the ſurface of the earth, in the more elevated regions of the atmoſphere, it has been ſufficient to carry them and their apparatus at the rate of 80 miles per hour. It has blown chiefly from the S. W. and W.

Nineteen days have been rainy, beſides others that are not noticed, in which very ſlight and partial ſhowers fell. The quantity of rain fallen is very nearly equal to all that fell between Chriſtmas-day laſt and the 25th of May.

*** *A Liſt of the New Parliament will be given in our Next.*